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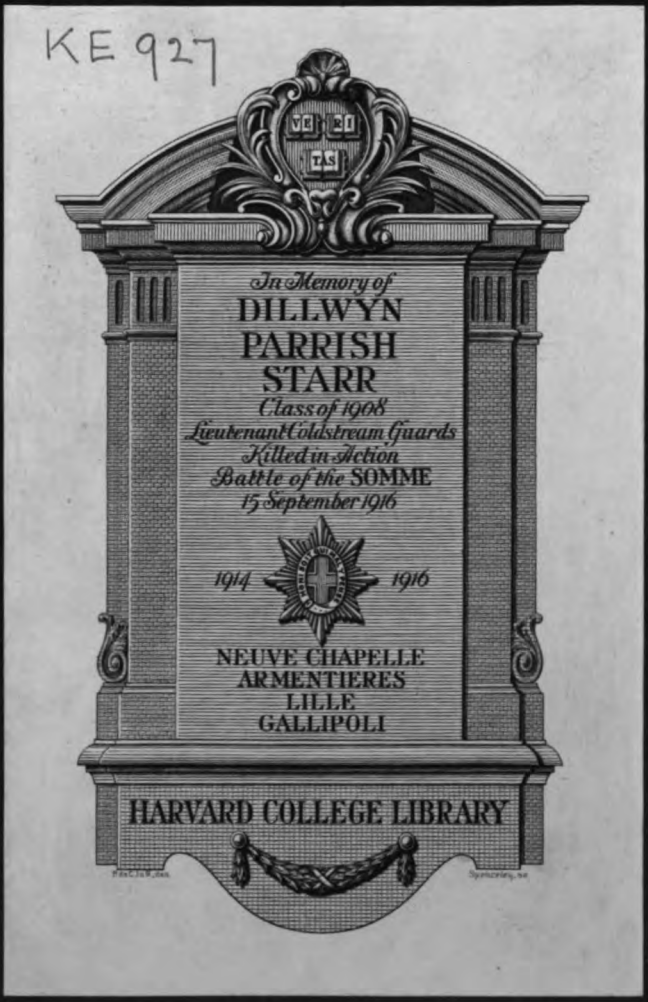




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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE FOR 1912.

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George R. I.

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THE

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE.

1912.

COMMITTEE:

LT.-GEN. SIR EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

COLONEL H. R. MEN[illegible]S

COLONEL F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B.

LT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, Bt.

MAJOR H. C. WARRE, D.S.O.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS AND THE DEPÔT.

MAJOR R. BYRON, D.S.O.

WINCHESTER:
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1913.

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LT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

MAJOR H. C. WARRE, D.S.O.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS AND THE DEPÔT.

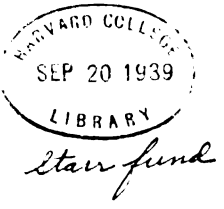
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PREFACE.

It is a great satisfaction to the Committee to find that the edition of the *Chronicle* for 1911 under its new Editor has been so well received. The further progress made towards making the *Chronicle* a complete record of all that concerns the Regiment, past and present, is obvious, and will be, no doubt, an increasing gratification to its readers. Much, however, may still be achieved in this regard, and members, past or present, of the Regiment are earnestly requested to assist the Editor by forwarding to him any item of regimental news, or any information, or incident, directly or indirectly affecting the Regiment, which they may consider to be of sufficient general interest to publish.

The Committee further invite all members, past or present, of the Regiment, to forward for publication any anecdotes, incidents, or narratives of campaigns, or of memorable events in which the Regiment has been concerned, which may be of interest to those now serving, or assist the Author, Captain Lewis Butler, in compiling the History of the Regiment now in course of preparation, or which should prove of value hereafter when contemporaneous history is written.

The Editor of the *Chronicle* must necessarily reserve to himself the discretion of altering, adapting, or omitting items of information or historical incidents, etc., given him. The Committee, with the foregoing limit, welcome any contribution or help which the members of the Regiment or its readers may render in order to make the *Chronicle* still more valuable and attractive.

E. T. H.

December 31st, 1912.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the next number of the *Chronicle* not later than November 30th, 1912, but *the sooner they are sent in the better.* This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depôt should be made up to and including the 30th November, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W. O.'s, N. C. O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places, and all words not likely to be familiar to the printers, to be written in block capitals, thus: LADAKH. This is unnecessary when the copy is type-written.

3.—When sending contributions or photographs the sender should state whether he wishes his MS. or photographs returned to him or not; and in the case of contributions, whether he wishes his name or initials to be printed or not.

4.—It will greatly assist the Editor if correspondents will have their contributions typewritten.

All correspondence should be directed to Major R. Byron, Highfield Lodge, Winchester. Since the death of Major Riley the *Chronicle* has had no connection with the Depôt.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to apply to Colonel F. A. Fortescue, Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

Copies of this book can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Ltd., 85, High Street, Winchester. Price, cloth, 5*s.*; paper, 1*s.*

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CALENDAR,

1913.

Compiled by the late MAJOR T. M. RILEY
(with corrections).

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JANUARY, 1913.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1857.—Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi (2nd Bn. present).
Th	2	
F	3	
S	4	
Sun	5	1827.—Duke of York died. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
M	6	1900.—Heavy Boer attack on Wagon Hill, Ladysmith (1st and 2nd Bns.).
Tu	7	1879.—Surrender of Kandahar. 1901.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from Columbo.
W	8	1879.—2nd Bn. entered Kandahar first time (Afghan War).
Th	9	
F	10	1812.—5th Bn. at commencement of siege Ciudad Rodrigo.
S	11	
Sun	12	
M	13	1895.—2nd Bn. left Gibraltar for Malta. 1900.—9th Bn. to South Africa.
Tu	14	1897.—Wreck of the *Warren Hastings*, with Head Quarters and four Companies of 1st Bn.
W	15	1873.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to 1st Bn.
Th	16	
F	17	1809.—2nd Bn. moved from Spain to the Channel Islands.
S	18	
Sun	19	1812.—Assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo (5th Bn.).
M	20	1860.—Eight Victoria Crosses given to 1st Bn. for Indian Mutiny.
Tu	21	
W	22	1849.—Capture of Mooltan (Sikh War—1st Bn.).
Th	23	
F	24	1900.—Capture of Twin Peaks, Battle of Spion Kop (3rd Bn.).
S	25	
Sun	26	
M	27	1852.—2nd Bn. engaged in destroying Kaffir farms, etc.
Tu	28	1854.—Lord Gough appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1881.—Action of Laings Nek (3rd Bn.).
W	29	
Th	30	1841.—Brunswick percussion rifles issued to 1st Bn.
F	31	

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FEBRUARY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1910.—2nd Bn. arrived at Shorncliffe from India.
Sun	2	1901.—1st Bn. in action at Roodepoort, South Africa.
M	3	
Tu	4	
W	5	1762.—Capture of Port Royal, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1900.—Capture of Vaal Krantz (3rd Bn.).
Th	6	1810.—Capture of Guadaloupe (2nd and 4th Bns.).
F	7	
S	8	1807.—Capture of Fort Dessaix, Martinique (3rd Bn.). 1881.—Action at the Ingogo (3rd Bn.).
Sun	9	1818.—6th Bn. disbanded at Portsmouth.
M	10	1895.—3rd Bn. Parkhurst to Shorncliffe.
Tu	11	1850.—Expedition against Afridis (1st Bn.).
W	12	1797.—4 Companies 3rd Bn. sent from Tobago against Trinidad. 1909.—1st Bn. arrived at Gosport from Egypt.
Th	13	1762.—3rd Bn. at Capture of Martinique. 1908.—3rd Bn. embarked for Crete and Malta.
F	14	
S	15	
Sun	16	1900.—Cingolo (3rd Bn.).
M	17	1809.—3rd Bn. at capture of Martinique.
Tu	18	1900.—Monte Christo (3rd Bn.).
W	19	1879.—3rd Bn. sailed for South Africa. 1901.—A Mounted Infantry Company (4th Bn.) embarked for South Africa.
Th	20	1759.—Gold Medal issued to Officers 1st Bn. for Relief of Fort du Quesne.
F	21	1849.—Battle of Goojerat.
S	22	1849.—1st Bn. started from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi and Peshawar (Sikh War).
Sun	23	1814.—5th Bn. at Passage of the Adour.
M	24	
Tu	25	
W	26	1825.—"Albuera," "Pyrenees," "Nive" granted. 1852.—Wreck of *Birkenhead*, 31 Riflemen lost.
Th	27	1814.—Battle of Orthes (5th Bn.). 1900.—Battle of Pieter's Hill (3rd Bn.).
F	28	1860.—2nd Bn. started for China. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith (1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.).

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MARCH.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1884.—3rd Bn. present at Relief of Tokar.
Sun	2	
M	3	1779.—Engagement at Hudson's Ferry. 1869.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge appointed Colonel-[in-Chief.
Tu	4	
W	5	
Th	6	1860.—V.C. granted to Lieutenant A. S. Heathcote and 6 Riflemen (1st Bn.) for Indian Mutiny.
F	7	1900.—Royal Rifle Reserve Battalion formed at Portsmouth.
S	8	
Sun	9	
M	10	1852.—2nd Bn. formed part of a Force to attack Iron Mountains, South Africa.
Tu	11	
W	12	
Th	13	1884.—3rd Bn. at Tamai.
F	14	1811.—Skirmish at Pombal (5th Bn.).
S	15	1811.—Action of Casa Nova (5th Bn.).
Sun	16	1904.—3rd Bn. moved from Cork to Bermuda.
M	17	1860.—1st Bn. moved from India to England, and was thanked by Governor-General for services. 1904.—Death of H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge.
Tu	18	1812.—5th Bn. at siege of Badajos. 1901.—A second Mounted Infantry Company (4th Bn.) embarked for South Africa.
W	19	
Th	20	1879.—Zulu War, 3rd Bn. arrived at Natal.
F	21	1794.—Capture of Martinique (3rd and 4th Bns.).
S	22	1903.—3rd Bn. arrived at Cork from South Africa.
Sun	23	1866.—Battalions at home reduced from 12 to 10 Companies.
M	24	1846.—1st Bn. started to Scinde.
Tu	25	1870.—7th (Rifle) Depôt Bn. broken up.
W	26	
Th	27	1891.—1st Bn. started on Hazara Expedition.
F	28	
S	29	1895.—1st Bn. started on Chitral Relief Expedition. 1904.—Depôt moved from Gosport to Winchester.
Sun	30	
M	31	1855.—3rd Bn. raised in Dublin (4th time).

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APRIL.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1863.—Viscount Melville appointed Colonel Commandant. 1881.—"Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar," "Afghanistan," and "South Africa" granted.
W	2	1879.—3rd Bn. at Battle of Ginghilovo.
Th	3	1879.—Relief of Ekhowe (3rd Bn.). 1895.—Malakand Pass, Chitral (1st Bn.).
F	4	1794.—Capture of St. Lucia (3rd Bn.).
S	5	1856.—2nd Bn. detachments in Kaffraria relieved by German Legion. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived in India from S. Africa.
Sun	6	1812.—Storming of Badajoz (5th Bn.).
M	7	1891.—1st Bn. started on Miranzai Expedition.
Tu	8	
W	9	1800.—Clothing Warrant issued continuing green clothing to 5th Bn.
Th	10	1814.—Battle of Toulouse (5th Bn.).
F	11	
S	12	1809.—Capture of the Islands of Les Saintes, Guadaloupe (3rd and 4th Bns.).
Sun	13	
M	14	1814.—Repulse of sortie from Bayonne (5th Bn.).
Tu	15	1793.—Capture of Tobago. 1811.—Surrender of Olivenza (5th Bn.).
W	16	1825.—Duke of York's button given to 1st Bn.
Th	17	1858.—Action of Bagawallah (1st Bn.).
F	18	1815.—"Peninsula" granted. 1858.—Capture of Nugeelabad (1st Bn.).
S	19	1880.—Battle of Ahmad Khel (2nd Bn.).
Sun	20	
M	21	1858.—Action of Nugena. Relief of Moradabad (1st Bn.).
Tu	22	1794.—Capture of Guadaloupe (4th Bn.).
W	23	1880.—Action at Arzu (Afghan War—2nd Bn.).
Th	24	
F	25	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Hong Kong from Calcutta.
S	26	
Sun	27	
M	28	1760.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at second battle on the Plains of Abraham, Canada.
Tu	29	1780.—1st Bn. at Capture of Fort St. John, Nicaragua.
W	30	1804.—Capture of Surinam (5th Bn.).

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MAY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Th	1	1904.—H.R.H. George Prince of Wales appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
F	2	1797.—Attack on Porto Rico (2nd Bn.). 1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry embarked for South Africa.
S	3	1811.—Combat of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.).
Sun	4	
M	5	1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor (5th Bn.). 1858.—Action on the Dojura (1st Bn.).
Tu	6	1758.—16 rifled fusils issued to 1st Bn. 1858.—Capture of Bareilly (1st Bn.). 1910.—King Edward VII died.
W	7	1864.—2nd Bn. received Whitworth hexagonal-bore rifles in place of 5-groove rifles.
Th	8	1845.—Companies distinguished by letters instead of numbers.
F	9	
S	10	1811.—Repulse of sortie at Badajos. 1857.—Outbreak of Indian Mutiny at Meerut (1st Bn.).
Sun	11	1858.—Relief of Shahjehanpore (1st Bn.).
M	12	1809.—Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (5th Bn.).
Tu	13	
W	14	
Th	15	1858.—Head Quarters of 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta from South Africa.
F	16	1760.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Quebec. 1811.—Battle of Albuhera.
S	17	1847.—2nd Bn. moved from Nova Scotia to England.
Sun	18	1760.—The French forced to raise the Siege of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1763.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded.
M	19	1812.—Action of Almaraz (5th Bn.).
Tu	20	1870.—Red River Expedition started (1st Bn.).
W	21	
Th	22	
F	23	
S	24	1858.—Capture of Forts Bunnai and Mehundee (1st Bn.).
Sun	25	
M	26	The Queen's Birthday.
Tu	27	
W	28	1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 1st and 2nd Bns.
Th	29	
F	30	1857.—First action on the Hindun (1st Bn.).
S	31	1857.—Second action on the Hindun (1st Bn.).

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JUNE.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Sun	1	1835.—Service and Depôt Companies 2nd Bn. separated. 1858.—Capture of Shahabad (1st Bn.).
M	2	1758.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived before Louisburg. 1908.—General Sir Redvers Buller died.
Tu	3	The King's Birthday.
W	4	
Th	5	1759.—2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Quebec under Wolfe.
F	6	
S	7	
Sun	8	1857.—Battle of Badli Ka Serai and Capture of Heights before Delhi (1st Bn.).
M	9	
Tu	10	1796.—Defeat of Caribs at Vigic in the Island of Grenada (Lowenstein's Corps).
W	11	
Th	12	
F	13	1893.—Indian Medal and Clasp Hazara issued to 1st Bn.
S	14	1760.—Grenadier Companies, 2nd and 3rd Bns., started for Montreal.
Sun	15	1808.—5th Bn. started for Portugal.
M	16	
Tu	17	
W	18	1812.—5th Bn. at Siege of Forts St. Cayetano, St. Vincent, La Murcede, and Salamanca (Peninsula).
Th	19	
F	20	1757.—Expedition under Colonel Bouquet to borders of South Carolina. 1798.—Engagement at Goff's Bridge. Rifles first used in action by 5th Bn.
S	21	1813.—Battle of Vittoria (5th Bn.).
Sun	22	
M	23	
Tu	24	1817.—7th (Light Infantry) Bn. disbanded.
W	25	1824.—Title of Regiment changed to "Duke of York's Rifle Corps and Light Infantry."
Th	26	1904.—4th Bn. arrived at Gosport from South Africa.
F	27	1763.—4th Bn. disbanded.
S	28	
Sun	29	1860.—2nd Bn. landed in China.
M	30	

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JULY.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
Tu	1	1881.—Number 60 omitted from title of Regiment.
W	2	
Th	3	
F	4	
S	5	1759.—Repulse of the French at Oswego (4th Bn.).
Sun	6	
M	7	
Tu	8	1758.—Battle of Ticonderoga. 1850.—H.R.H. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
W	9	1887.—1st and 2nd Bns. present at Jubilee Review at Aldershot.
Th	10	1858.—2nd Bn. arrived at Dinapore for service against mutineers.
F	11	
S	12	1799.—6th and 7th Bns. raised.
Sun	13	
M	14	
Tu	15	1824.—2nd Bn. became Rifles. 1851.—2nd Bn. moved from Ireland to Kaffraria.
W	16	1896.—2nd Bn. from Malta to South Africa.
Th	17	1882.—3rd Bn. disembarked at Alexandria from Malta.
F	18	1812.—Skirmish at Castragon (5th Bn.).
S	19	
Sun	20	1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry engaged in action with Matabele.
M	21	1759.—1st Bn. formed part of Force for invasion of Canada.
Tu	22	1812.—Battle of Salamanca (5th Bn.). 1882.—Mounted Infantry of 3rd Bn. in action at Alexandria.
W	23	
Th	24	1754.—Capture of Fort Niagara (4th Bn.).
F	25	1813.—Battle of the Pyrenees (5th Bn.). 1818.—5th Rifle Bn. disbanded.
S	26	1758.—Capture of Louisburg, 2nd and 3rd Bns. 1800.—New clothing warrant issued for dress of Regiment.
Sun	27	1857.—4th Bn. raised at Winchester (4th time).
M	28	1809.—Battle of Talavera (5th Bn.).
Tu	29	1809.—Battle of Pyrenees (5th Bn.).
W	30	
Th	31	1759.—Motto of *Celer et Audax* given by Wolfe to the Regiment at attack of Montmorenci.

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AUGUST.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
F	1	
S	2	1860.—Capture of Peh-Tang (2nd Bn.).
Sun	3	
M	4	1896.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Town from Malta.
Tu	5	1882.—Affair at Ramaleh, Egypt (3rd Bn.).
W	6	1763.—Battle of Bushy Run, Ohio.
Th	7	1758.—Part of 2nd and 3rd Bns. started for Prince Edward's Island.
F	8	1900.—1st Bn. in action, Amersfoot, South Africa.
S	9	1880.—2nd Bn. started on march from Cabul to Kandahar under Roberts. 1900.—2nd Bn. arrived at Columbo from S. Africa.
Sun	10	1763.—Defence and Relief of Fort Pitt (Fort du Quesne).
M	11	1879.—3rd Bn. arrived at Ulundi. Zulu War.
Tu	12	
W	13	1762.—Capture of Havannah (3rd Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Fort Tang-ku (2nd Bn.). 1901.—Battle near Lydenburg, South Africa (1st Bn.).
Th	14	
F	15	1850.—H. R. H. Prince Albert appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
S	16	1808.—Action of Lorinda (5th Bn.).
Sun	17	1808.—Battle of Roleia (5th Bn.).
M	18	
Tu	19	1856.—Enfield-Pritchett rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
W	20	1799.—Part of 5th Bn. at Surinam.
Th	21	1808.—Battle of Vimiera (5th Bn.). 1860.—Capture of Taku Forts (2nd Bn.).
F	22	
S	23	1797.—H. R. H. Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1799.—Reduction of Surinam (5th Bn.).
Sun	24	1814.—2 Companies 7th Bn. started for Penobscot River, Maine. 1870.—Occupation of Fort Garry, Red River (1st Bn.). 1900.—1st Bn. in action, Geluk, South Africa.
M	25	1760.—Capture of Fort Isle Royale (4th Bn.). 1775.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised (second time).
Tu	26	
W	27	1758.—Capture of Fort Frontenac (parts of 1st and 4th Bns.).
Th	28	1879.—Capture of Ketchwayo.
F	29	
S	30	
Sun	31	1880.—Termination of march from Cabul to Kandahar (2nd Bn.).

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SEPTEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
M	1	1813.—7th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised in Guernsey and dressed in green. 1880.—Battle of Kandahar (2nd Bn.).
Tu	2	1900.—Mounted Infantry Company in action (1st Bn.).
W	3	
Th	4	
F	5	
S	6	
Sun	7	
M	8	1760.—Capture of Montreal (1st and 4th Bns. and Grenadier Companies of 2nd and 3rd Bns.).
Tu	9	1882.—Action at Kassassin (3rd Bn.).
W	10	1898.—3rd Bn. moved to Ireland.
Th	11	1855.—2nd Bn. supplied with Pritchett rifles. 1863.—"Delhi" granted.
F	12	
S	13	1759.—Battle of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1860.—Capture of Pekin (2nd Bn.). 1882.—Battle of Tel-el-Kebir (3rd Bn.).
Sun	14	1857.—Assault of Delhi (1st Bn.).
M	15	
Tu	16	1779.—4th Bn. and Grenadier Companies of 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Capture of Savannah.
W	17	1759.—Capture of Quebec (2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1901.—Action at Blood River Poort, South Africa (Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn.).
Th	18	1899.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calcutta for S. Africa.
F	19	1812.—Capture of Fort St. Michael near Burgos (5th Bn.).
S	20	1857.—Final assault and capture of Delhi (1st Bn.).
Sun	21	
M	22	1787.—3rd and 4th Bns. raised at Chatham (third time). 1902.—1st Bn. embarked for Malta from S. Africa.
Tu	23	1852.—General Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
W	24	
Th	25	1811.—Combat at El Bodon (5th Bn.).
F	26	1892.—1st Bn. started on Isazai Expedition.
S	27	1810.—Battle of Busaco (5th Bn.). 1812.—Skirmish at Aldea de Ponte (5th Bn.).
Sun	28	
M	29	1821.—Peninsular honours granted.
Tu	30	1758.—General Sir Jeffery (afterwards Lord) Amherst, K.B., appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

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OCTOBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
W	1	1851.—2nd Bn. landed at East London, British Kaffraria.
Th	2	1790.—Battle of Bergen (Rifle Cos. 6th Bn.).
F	3	1879.—3rd Bn. returned to Natal from Zulu War. 1906.—4th Bn. moved from Gosport to Colchester.
S	4	
Sun	5	
M	6	
Tu	7	1813.—Passage of the Bidassoa (5th Bn.).
W	8	1858.—Action of Bark-ka-Gong (1st Bn.).
Th	9	1779.—Repulse of the French attack on Savannah (2nd and 4th Bns.).
F	10	1783.—3rd and 4th Bns. disbanded at Halifax, N. S.
S	11	1870.—2nd Bn. started on Maori Expedition.
Sun	12	1870.—1st Bn. returned from Red River Expedition.
M	13	
Tu	14	1794.—2 Companies 4th Bn. at siege of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe.
W	15	1824.—Motto, "*Celer et Audax*," resumed.
Th	16	1852.—One Company 2nd Bn. while escorting convoy attacked by Kaffirs.
F	17	1902.—1st Bn. arrived at Malta.
S	18	1858.—1st Bn. started on Oude Campaign.
Sun	19	1858.—Action of Pusgaon (1st Bn.).
M	20	1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to 3rd and 4th Bns. 1899.—Battle of Talana Hill (1st Bn.).
Tu	21	
W	22	
Th	23	
F	24	
S	25	1858.—Action of Rissoolpore (1st Bn.). 1905.—3rd Bn. arrived at Aldershot from Bermuda.
Sun	26	
M	27	1759.—Brigadier-Gen. The Hon. J. Murray appointed Governor of Quebec.
Tu	28	1811.—Action of Arroyo del Molinos (5th Bn.).
W	29	
Th	30	1899.—Battle of Lombard's Kop (1st and 2nd Bns.). 1901.—Battle of Brakenlaagte (25th M. I.).
F	31	

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NOVEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
S	1	1892.—Lee-Metford rifles issued to 1st Bn. (2nd time).
Sun	2	1842.—Sir W. G. Davey appointed Colonel-Commandant.
M	3	1761.—Act of Parliament passed naturalizing foreign subjects to serve in the Regiment.
Tu	4	
W	5	1899.—3rd Bn. embarked for South Africa.
Th	6	
F	7	1858.—Capture of Fort Mittowlee (1st Bn.).
S	8	
Sun	9	1860.—Pekin evacuated by British Troops (2nd Bn.).
M	10	1812.—Skirmish at Alba de Formes (5th Bn.). 1813.—Battle of the Nivelle (5th Bn.).
Tu	11	
W	12	1910.—3rd Bn. embarked at Malta for India.
Th	13	1755.—Act of Parliament, 29th Geo. II, Cap. 5, authorizing the raising of Regiment.
F	14	1813.—8th (Lt. Inf.) Bn. raised at Lisbon (green).
S	15	
Sun	16	
M	17	
Tu	18	
W	19	
Th	20	
F	21	
S	22	
Sun	23	
M	24	1880.—2nd Bn. returned to England from Afghan War.
Tu	25	1758.—Capture of Fort du Quesne, Pittsburg (1st Bn.).
W	26	1890.—1st Bn. moved from Aldershot to India.
Th	27	1778.—Part of 4th Bn. started on Expedition to Georgia.
F	28	1899.—3rd Bn. arrived in S. Africa.
S	29	
Sun	30	

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DECEMBER.

Day	Date	TABLE OF EVENTS
M	1	1858.—Action of Mehundee (1st Bn.). 1909.—4th Bn. embarked for Chakrata.
Tu	2	
W	3	1849.—1st Bn. started on Yusufzai Expedition.
Th	4	1851.—Passage of the Great Kei (2nd Bn).
F	5	1892.—4th Bn. arrived in England from Burmah.
S	6	1813.—8th, 9th, and 10th Bns. authorized (9th and 10th never raised).
Sun	7	
M	8	1891.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gibraltar from Dublin.
Tu	9	to 13th. 1813.—Battle of the Nive (5th Bn.).
W	10	1896.—1st Bn. to Cape and Mauritius from India.
Th	11	1849.—Capture of Suggoo (1st Bn.).
F	12	
S	13	1891.—3rd Bn. arrived in England from Gibraltar.
Sun	14	1849.—Capture of Pallee Zoormundie and Thear Khana (1st Bn.)
M	15	1815.—Red Bns. clothed in green, and together with 7th and 8th Bns. called Light Infantry. 1899.—Battle of Colenso (3rd Bn.).
Tu	16	
W	17	
Th	18	1858.—Short Enfield rifles issued to 3rd Bn.
F	19	1894.—Winchester Barracks, including Quarters of Depôt destroyed by fire.
S	20	1852.—"Punjab," "Mooltan," and "Goojerat" granted.
Sun	21	1807.—Capture of the Danish Isles (3rd [2nd] Bn.).
M	22	1894.—Depôt moved from Winchester to Portsdown Forts.
Tu	23	
W	24	
Th	25	1755.—Regiment raised. Earl of Loudoun appointed first Colonel-in-Chief.
F	26	
S	27	1757.—Major-General Abercrombie appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
Sun	28	1841.—Part of 2nd Bn. employed in quelling riots, Jamaica.
M	29	
Tu	30	
W	31	1797.—5th Bn. raised at Cowes, Isle of Wight, clothed in green, and armed with rifles.

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"*Celer et Audax.*"

'Louisberg," "Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1809," "Havannah," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor, "Albuhera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle,' "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Punjaub," "Mooltan," "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879," "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Green. *Facings*—Scarlet.

1st Battalion	(60th Foot) - - - -	*Aldershot.*
2nd ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Blackdown.*
3rd ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Meerut.*
4th ,,	(,, ,,) - - - -	*Rawul Pindi.*
5th ,,	(Huntingdon Militia) - -	*Woolwich.*
6th ,,	(R. 2nd Middlesex Militia) -	*Woolwich.*
1st Cadet Battalion -	*42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.*	

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

63rd (Halifax) Rifles - - - - *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Colonel-in-Chief.

THE KING.

Colonels Commandant.

1st Battalion	-	Field Marshal Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
2nd ,,	-	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
3rd ,,	-	Major-Gen. Sir Cromer Ashburnham, K.C.B.
4th ,,	-	Major-Gen. Sir Wykeham Leigh-Pemberton, K.C.B.

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SOME REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD RIFLEMAN.

It is with some sense of misgiving that I have endeavoured in the following narrative to set forth my experiences during a portion of my service in The King's Royal Rifles.

I have now reached that period in a man's life when he can look back on the follies of his youth with mixed sensations, partly of regret that I made so little success of my opportunities, and partly with a secret joy that I might live the happy-go-lucky days all over again.

But regrets now are useless, and, nearing my 60th year, possessed of little more than my life and working clothes, I have jotted down at the instigation of my friends a few recollections of my wanderings and adventures, in the hope that it may do me some good, and be of some small interest to my old comrades of the past, and to present Riflemen who bear on their shoulders the honour of the old Regiment.

I may here state that I did not start my career as a soldier, having from boyhood always had a hankering for a sailor's life, so at the age of 16 years I joined the Navy, and found myself located aboard H.M.S. *Hebe*, an old hulk stationed at Woolwich. Having completed my training at Portland, I was drafted to H.M.S. *Hercules*, then forming part of the Channel Fleet, under the command of Admiral Hornby. In this ship I obtained my first glimpses of foreign lands, and after a twelve months' cruise returned home, and shortly after, quitted the Royal Navy to take up what I thought to be, the freer life of the Merchant Service.

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I will not trouble the reader with an account of my various voyages and experiences in foreign lands, sufficient to say that it was a rough, and not unpleasant life, the pleasantest part being when we came ashore, the attractions of a seaport town invariably leaving me in a short time without money or marbles.

One mid-winter, being in more than usually straightened circumstances, I found myself in London, and with the desire to try a new life I enlisted in September, 1875, in Her Majesty's 60th Rifles at St. George's Barracks, and a few days later was sent to the Rifle Depôt at Winchester. I had hardly become a full blown Rifleman, when I was sent with a draft to join the 2nd Battalion of my Regiment, stationed at Meerut, and arrived just too late to share in the regimental Christmas duff!

Being posted to A Company, then under command of a much respected officer, Captain John Charley, I proceeded shortly afterwards to the small, quiet station of Fatehgarh, a place lying close upon the banks of the mighty river Ganges, and having a small fort wherein was situated a gun carriage factory, for the protection of which, the station had a garrison of three companies of European infantry, and some sepoys stationed some little distance away. I found life in cantonments dull and tame, but, still, not unpleasant. Our duties were comparatively light, and when released from them we had considerable freedom to wander about and make ourselves acquainted with the sights and sounds of Indian life, if we were so disposed.

Our stay at Fatehgarh was not devoid of serious incidents of a most impressive kind, one of them being the most remarkable phenomenon I have ever witnessed. To explain the occurrence, I must mention that the bungalows in which we lived were one-storied, and had roofs of thick straw thatch, the outer verandahs being

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roofed in with red clay tiles. Toward the close of a certain sultry day, the men were mostly staying within the inner rooms or verandahs, the heat outside being still considerable. Suddenly there came a crash and clattering, that led some of us to imagine the roof was falling in; one fellow, indeed, being under this impression very sensibly took shelter under the thick teak planks of which his bedcot was formed. However, in a moment we witnessed a downpour of hailstones of a size more tremendous than any of us had ever seen or heard.

This continued for some minutes, at the end of which the bungalows bore an appearance much as if they had suffered an artillery bombardment. Large boughs of trees were torn off, the verandah tiles were smashed to atoms, and, doubtless, only the thickness of our straw thatched roofs saved us from serious bodily hurt. Speaking from memory, I should say that these missiles ranged from the size of a golf ball up to that of a moderate sized apple; indeed, I heard, from native sources, of one that was picked up outside cantonments weighing nearly two pounds. The thick corrugated iron roofs of some sheds in the gun carriage factory were perforated in several places, and a story was current that Captain Mackenzie, R.A., the superintendent of the factory, when going on leave later on, had the piece of iron around one of the holes cut out, and took it away with him as evidence of the force of the downpour; but he had to send it back again for the inspection of the Public Works Authorities, who were incredulous as to the possibility of such an extraordinary occurence. In the evening some men of my Company brought in a sheep that they had found battered to death by the roadside. It bore no great appearance of outward injury, but on taking off its fleece its flesh was found to be pounded into a black and blue mass.

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Luckily there were no serious casualties in cantonments, but one can imagine the catastrophe that would have happened had we been caught where no shelter was available.

The other incident, though not so sensational, was far more serious in its effect. There was a failure of the monsoon rains, the crops were destroyed, and for long months the sky was brazen and the earth iron-bound. Soon there was famine, and the unfortunate natives were dying of starvation around us. We soldiers were assured of our food, and suffered nothing more serious than the inconvenience of the continued heat. But, of course, we were most anxious for the poor suffering creatures, whose terrible state we were witnessing, and I shall not readily forget the shout that went up from amongst us, when at last the heavens opened, and poured down their life-giving rain. But our life in cantonments was now destined to a speedy interruption. Trouble had arisen with the Afghan Ameer, and soon my Battalion was under orders to proceed on active service in Afghanistan.

Chapter II.

On the Road to Candahar.

After some delay, consequent upon the great heat, we quitted our quiet and agreeable cantonment, Fatehgarh, and proceeded by road and rail to join the head-quarters of the Battalion at Meerut, from whence we soon departed, in October, 1878, under the command of Major Cromer Ashburnham, *en route* to Mooltan, in the Punjab. Here, closely confined to camp, we stayed some little time to complete our field equipment and munitions of war, and then were hurried off by train down the Indus valley to Sukkur, in Scinde, a busy

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trading town on the right bank of the river Indus. I have just used the term "hurried off," but really we made haste very slowly. The task of moving the necessary supplies and munitions for the army had imposed a very unusual strain upon the rolling stock of this narrow gauge railway, and during our journey no less than five engines broke down, and we were left at a standstill in a jungly wilderness for hours at a stretch, experiencing for the first time the short commons of food, with which we afterwards became painfully familiar, and taking about sixty hours to perform our rail journey of less than 800 miles.

At Sukkur the army formed up under the command of General Sir Donald Stewart, and entered upon a period of hardship and exposure, which continued for more than two years. Proceeding by brigades, the army made its way by long, toilsome, and thirsty marches, across the hot sand and scrub of the Sindian and Beluch deserts, and at last found itself at the entrance of the famous Bolan Pass, a huge defile in the Suliman Mountains, about sixty miles in length, being at some points but a narrow cleft between high walls of rock into which the sun never penetrates, while at other places it widens out to perhaps five miles, but being everywhere stony and barren.

It may here be remarked that in the countries through which we were pursuing our devious way, there were no roads similar to those of civilised places, but at the best mere mule or camel tracks, winding in and out to avoid the various natural obstacles of the way. Hitherto we had plodded through shifting sands, into which the feet sank deeply, and where water was scarce and mostly brackish; but here, in the Bolan, we threaded our way as best we might amongst rocks and other mountain debris, now jumping a gap or scrambling through a ravine, anon wading knee deep through

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the Bolan river which wound its straggling, wandering way across our path. Night temperatures were now becoming very low. We had but a small, thin blanket each for our bedding, tent pegs could not be driven into the stony ground, so we anchored our tents as best we might with large stones. This expedient had its limits, the result being such an excess of ventilation that we were glad to huddle together as thick as the proverbial thieves in order to maintain some comfortable degree of animal warmth.

We toiled and tumbled through the first forty miles of the Bolan Pass without much mishap, but the work was beginning to tell severely upon both man and beast, food and rest both being of the scantiest. But our last day or two in the pass were fraught with disaster. We had, for instance, amongst our Artillery an Elephant Battery of 40-pounder guns, with an attendant train of ammunition waggons drawn by bullocks. These, while quite effective on the level roads of the Indian plains, were totally unsuited for the rugged tracks we were traversing, and they soon got into sore straits, as did also the camels, which carried our baggage and munitions of war. As the artillery horses were not able to draw the guns along unaided, we infantry soldiers were posted, like beasts of burden, at wheel and drag-rope to push and pull throughout the entire journey.

Our last day in the defile witnessed some most deplorable scenes. We had started off in the morning expectant of an easy march of about five miles, but on arrival at the intended camping ground, no water was found to be. So, without food or water, on we trudged with our long train of wearied, straining animals for another twelve or fourteen miles, the poor creatures foundering and falling all along the way. At last, straggling and exhausted, the main body debouched out of the pass at Darwaza—the Gate—on to a wide,

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barren, wind-swept plain, called Dasht. The few tents that had got through were pitched, some hastily prepared food, and a dram of rum were served out; but of our sore need, water, we got very little, indeed, so scanty was this vital necessity that no one was allowed to wash during our stay at this delectable spot, which the men christened "Camp Misery."

The night was intensely cold; indeed, I believe, on this Dasht Plain the thermometer sometimes falls 20 degrees below zero—52 degrees of frost! Guns, men, animals, and baggage were left out all night scattered about the pass, no food or water being available; but during the next day relief parties were sent out to help them, and in a day or two we moved forward again *en route* to Quetta, a place which had shortly before been ceded to the British by the Khan of Khelat—the nominal ruler of Beluchistan. The town of Quetta, as we then saw it, was little more than a collection of rude huts, but it is now, I believe, a frontier station of considerable importance, having good roads and a railway leading to it.

We reached Quetta, I think, on Christmas Eve, 1878, but though we had Christmas cold, we had but scanty Christmas fare. Here, for the first time in the East, I enjoyed a real slide upon real ice, for at a little distance from our camp a swift tumbling streamlet had overflowed its bounds and formed a good sized sheet of hard ice in the vicinity. At Quetta a rather comical incident happened. After much foraging we had become possessed of some dried grapes, some coarse Indian corn flour, and a piece of mutton fat, and eagerly and hopefully commenced the concoction of a Christmas pudding. But on mixing the ingredients, it was discovered that the coarse sawdust-like particles of meal would not adhere, and our dreams of duff were doomed to disappointment! Not to be outdone, however, we sorted the plums

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out of the wet mess, and, tying up the rest of the stuff in the leg of a spare pair of khaki trousers, saved it for conversion into porridge on some future occasion! My mind recalls many exciting and interesting happenings of these rough and tumble days, but time and space forbid their recital.

Leaving Quetta, the force moved forward through the Ghwaja and Khojak Passes into the Pishin Valley, a place said to be a fine corn growing district, but which was bare and barren enough in the hungry days of our tramp through it. One place, I remember, was called "Gulistan," *i.e.*, the place or country of the rose; but "The Last Rose of Summer" had bloomed and faded long enough before our arrival! We were now pushing onward to Candahar, prepared to lay siege to that city, but after a cavalry fight at Takht-i-Pue, the Wali (Governor) came out with some notables, and surrendered the place to us without fighting. Next day the army made a triumphal, full dress march through the principal streets of the city, the General Commanding, with strong escorts, taking possession of the citadel, and the bulk of the force—about 16,000 fighting men—encamped outside the city walls on a stony plain, under the shadow of some low hills, of which we were again to make the acquaintance on our return march from Cabul, under General—then Sir Frederick—Roberts.

At Candahar we were in the midst of a turbulent and fanatical population, mostly Mahommedans, and no long time elapsed ere there were some lively happenings, of which the following is a rather striking example. The men of our force were allowed to visit the city in parties of a half dozen or more—fully armed, of course. Well the day after our arrival, while the streets were thronged with our officers and men, a fanatic, afterwards found to be an ex-soldier of the Khan of Khelat's army, shot with a pistol at our political officer, Major St. John,

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but missed him. The fanatic was at once cut down by a sowar of the political officer's escort, taken prisoner, tried by drum-head court martial in the lines of my regiment a few hours afterwards, and sentenced to be hanged the next day, at the same hour and place, at which he had made his desperate attack.

The hanging was a weird and most impressive spectacle. The prisoner was placed in the centre of an escort of one hundred Riflemen, in front of whom rode the Provost Marshal, Major Ellis, of the 25th Punjaubis, with revolver held up ready for instant use. Large parties of cavalry and infantry were posted ready for an outbreak, should such occur. At the place of intended execution three scaling ladders were erected in the form of a sheer legs, with a rope and running tackle rigged atop. Arrived with his escort on the scene, the doomed man gave a cool and curious look upward at the extempore gallows, and it seemed evident he had never beheld such machinery before. An attempt was made to bind his turban round his eyes, but he shook it contemptuously aside, and in a clear ringing voice broke out into a wild-sounding song or hymn.

A momentary hush fell on all around; the song obviously made some strong appeal to the Afghan bystanders, and such an expression of suppressed passion was exhibited on the countenances of some of them, that I—one of the escort posted round the rude gallows—involuntarily handled a loose cartridge ready for emergency, but nothing happened. However, without further ceremony, the condemned man was hoisted on top of two rum barrels, which were placed one upon the other under the running gear of the apparatus; the noose was placed around his neck, the rope pulled taut, and the barrels having been knocked away from under, the poor wretch fell his full length, but did not

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dangle, his toes just barely touching the ground. He was a tall, shapely fellow, and his height had been miscalculated, and so it became necessary to pull him up higher like a sack of flour; and so, amid silence, he was left hanging for the space of half an hour, at the end of which he was let down, a limp heap, upon the ground. The surgeon present, placed his hand over the man's heart and pronounced him still alive! The man was again hauled up and left hanging till life was extinct. The body was then taken away by some of our low-caste camp followers—to be burned, I believe, so that his countrymen might not bury it, and consecrate him as a saint.

About the same time this first fanatic made his attack, another fellow—also said to be an ex-soldier, and possibly a comrade of the man we hanged—fatally stabbed Lieut. Willis, a young officer of artillery. The fanatic afterward snatched a sword, I believe, from an artillery sergeant's scabbard, and ran up and down amongst our men cutting and slashing in all directions. Being bayonetted, he was brought to his knees, but rose again quickly and continued his desperate career, till, eventually, a sergeant of Sind Horse rode at him, and with a tulwar nearly severed his head from his body. I saw his body lying on the ground some little distance from the spot where the young lieutenant was then breathing his last. It was covered completely with a cloth, but upon an officer touching the head with his foot, it rolled over like a ball, and was evidently only attached to the trunk by some shred of skin.

After a short stay at Candahar the brigade, of which my regiment formed a part, was ordered out to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, a fortress situated some seventy miles to the northward. Our path lay along a stony valley and over much broken ground, and soon, from the effect of the intense cold

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of the nights and the toilsome marches, with scanty food, the greater part of our baggage animals either died or had to be abandoned by the way, and at last we were unable either to move forward or retire. In this plight, perforce, we halted, and pitched camp at a location called Iuldak, in a barren wind-swept valley, through which the yellow, muddy river Turnak was rolling down blocks of discoloured ice from the north. Here, for several weeks, we enjoyed another "Camp Misery," only very much more so.

The period of our enforced stay in this delectable spot must have been a time of great anxiety for those in command. Most of the men were at this period suffering severely from bowel complaints, such as dysentery and diarrhœa; the general health, too, was very low, and there appeared to be little medicine in store. The intense cold, too, accentuated the hunger which reduced rations produced. We had a scanty supply of very coarse unleavened bread, our only fuel for cooking were the roots of scrubby plants, which, I suppose, were all "a-growing and a-blowing" in the valley in summer time, but which were very much dead and done for now.

But, like the widow's cruse of biblical story, the little rum "pipa" (barrel) never failed, and each day we received the consolation and stimulation of a dram of good commissariat rum. But as an argument for, and encouragement to Blue Ribbonism, I may here remark that we also got that which we prized —at this juncture—much more than the spirituous stimulation before mentioned, *i.e.*, a small ration of tea and sugar! This we carefully stewed and stewed again, and the infusion was so much appreciated, that on the question being put to an old swaddy—Jack Smart, batman to our Adjutant Lord Frederick FitzGerald— "Which would you sooner have now Jack, the drop of

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rum or the drop of tea?" The answer from the old chap, whose god was ordinarily his dram of spirits, was, "Oh, give me the tea!" Cold fact, or the fact of being very cold, had quite converted John, and I believe old Jack even condescended to smoke the tea leaves, tobacco being then but a memory of the past.

But "there's mercy in every place," and here we had a grand stand-by in the shape of a daily pound of fine, fat, well flavoured mountain mutton. The sheep of those parts possessed broad flat tails, consisting of pure fat, one of which melted down would yield, perhaps, five or six pounds of soft, white dripping. Well I recollect, how on many a cold day some of this stuff mixed with hot rice, has indeed been a boon and a blessing to my "Little Mary."

At this time, of course, we were inclined to grumble at our grub—or rather at the want of it; but, really it has often been a matter of wonderment to me, how in this desolate place, the commissariat managed to feed us as well as it did. Foraging was here our frequent duty, and a disagreeable job it sometimes was, for if our journey lay the other side of the Turnak we had to wade through the icy water at some fordable place—not altogether a pleasant diversion for fellows saturated as we were with dysentery and fever. But all things have an end, and so at last, by impounding a few pack bullocks and donkeys from the Afghans, and by the aid of our few remaining camels, we managed to vacate our undesirable camp, a small party of us marching a few miles at a time, the animals being sent back to fetch another party. In this piecemeal manner we jogged along, until at length we were joined by animals and supplies which had been sent out to our relief from Candahar—and so in a sort of a way, all was well.

My mind especially recalls two incidents of our march back to rejoin our main body at Candahar. We

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had camped one day in a small amphitheatre of hills, and, being on sentry at night, I witnessed a scene of calm and chaste beauty. The night was cold, clear, and brightly moonlit, and, ere long, snow began to whiten the mountain peaks, though none fell in the valley. Slowly and quietly it crept along until it reached and covered half way down the hillsides, and then as suddenly ceased as it had commeneed. And then I viewed an exquisite spectacle, for the moonlight glanced upon pinnacles and into crevices, lighting them up, and causing the snow-flakes to glisten and sparkle like innumerable diamonds, forming a fairy-like, enchanting picture, not easily forgotten.

At another time we made a rather extended stay at Robat, a place two or three marches north of Candahar, and here we obtained the unusual treat of a good skinful of grub of sorts, a good part of which, however, we purchased with our own money from the peasantry of the country. I'm afraid we occasionally "pinched" a little of it too, from them, for there were more sinners than saints amongst us in those days; but on the other hand the peasantry of the country knew how to get a bit of their own back, and did it too, if they got half a chance. However, from the fine air of the place, the plentiful food, or from some other reason or reasons, most of the men began to put on flesh at an amazing rate, and if we hadn't shifted away from this elysium pretty soon, I reckon we should have been in a fair way to be nicknamed the 2nd 60th Fatheads!

Well, except those unlucky ones who had been stricken by the way, we arrived safely back in Candahar, and, passing the time in a manner sometimes grave, sometimes gay, garrisoned that place till the spring of the following year. The Briton will play cricket of some sort or other in whatever diggings he may find

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himself, and so the ardent votaries of the bat and ball started carefully to clear away the surface stones from a part of the stony plain upon which we were encamped. A pitch was made of chopped straw and cow dung, and leather hunting commenced. Then again our aspiring histrios built, for the display of their art, a mud-walled and mud-seated theatre, which they christened the "Criterion." Its canvas roof was very satisfactorily formed of outstretched tents; but one dark night the peasantry of the country—before alluded to—came and confiscated the said roof from under the noses of the outlying picquet, and would no doubt have "lifted" the seats and stage props if they hadn't happened to have been made of mud. Here I would recall, with grateful recollection, a series of lectures upon the Pyramids of Egypt, delivered by a fine old officer and gentleman, Colonel John Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjaub Infantry, who, with other officers, did much to relieve the tedium of our sojourn amongst the "eternal hills."

As the summer drew near the heat in our tents became oppressive, and it was decided to house the force in some mud buildings erected about forty years before by an army of ours, I believe, under General Pollock. These buildings were quadrangular in form, long corridor-like huts, whose roofs were formed by a series of small connected domes, and built around a hollow square, in which guns and animals could, if necessary, be accommodated. These huts had before our coming, been occupied by Afghan soldiery, and the filth these fellows had left behind them was shocking. The floors had to be dug out to a depth of three feet and replaced by fresh earth before we could with any safety use them.

Shortly after moving into our secondhand mud palaces cholera broke out, and to minimise its effects the force was dispersed, as much as the fact of being

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in an enemy's country would permit. My Company was one of two which were lucky enough to be located in a walled garden enclosure of about twenty acres in extent, amidst the spreading foliage of fine mulberry trees and a luxuriant cultivation of fruit and cereals. Our tents were pitched beneath the mulberry trees, and beside a clear rippling brook, which ran through the enclosure. Truly the environment and prospect were charming, but the serpent in our Eden was the dread pestilence that stalked destroying amongst us. However, it didn't kill us all, though it frightened a lot of us, myself amongst the number, as I must admit, and a few of us, like " Charley's Aunt," are still running.

Later on things had become settled up in the north of the country. Yakoob Khan had been installed as Ameer, an embassy under Major Cavagnari was at Cabul, our northern forces had retired to India, and we in the south should also have retired had not the hot winds then blowing over the Beluch and Sindian deserts cut us off from such a prospect. Eventually, however, we received orders to commence the return journey to India on 8th September, 1879, and on the evening of the 7th September we were in camp with everything ready, and ourselves more than ready for the expected start. But, alas, for the best laid schemes of mice and men! Tattoo sounded; no orders were given out, and we retired gloomily to our blankets to sleep, if speculation and excitement would allow. But soon after a bugle sounded for orderly sergeants; orders for the march were cancelled. We discovered next morning that the Cabul Embassy and escort had been massacred, and that we were to stand fast. So back again, more or less gaily, we went to our old mud mansions, and enjoyed another high, old time till the end of February, 1880, when the snow having melted in the more elevated parts, we received orders to march for Cabul.

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Chapter III.

March to Cabul.

Having been relieved at Candahar by a division of the Bombay army, under General Primrose, April the 1st, 1880, saw our army, under General Sir Donald Stewart, starting north for Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, 400 miles distant. At this time I was attached to H Company of my Regiment, then under the command of Lieutenant, now Sir Arthur Davidson, Equerry to H.M. Queen Alexandra, which Company formed the personal escort of the General Commanding. We encountered the same old experiences of hard marching, short commons, and little sleep as of old. In three days we reached the fortress of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and having left there a garrison of artillery, two companies of the 66th Regiment, and three companies of Beluch Infantry, we trotted off again, *en route* for the far north.

As we proceeded onward, it was noticed that parties of Afghans were gathering around us and marching day by day upon our flanks, and so strong baggage and rear guards were formed, in case of a rear or flank attack. On the morning of the 19th April we soon became aware that we were in for a lively time, for our advanced cavalry came galloping back with news that a large force of Afghans was posted amongst some sand-hills close in our front. So after an half hour's rest we received orders to advance, and, with bands playing, marched ahead. Arriving, however, in sight of the enemy, our artillery opened fire, and the infantry advanced by half company rushes. Here, I fancy, I had a lucky escape, for on the complaint of a chum of mine, Rifleman Blake, that I was firing too close to his ear, we changed places, and instantly afterwards poor Blake was fatally shot in the head.

About this time two guns of G Battery stuck fast

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in the sand, and the General's escort—a company each of 15th Sikhs and 60th Riflemen—was ordered to cover them and assist in their retirement. So we took position in front of the guns and maintained a rapid fire till they had moved some distance to the rear, and then ourselves commenced retiring. And now, for some short time, we found ourselves in a tight place, for seeing us making for the rear of the guns, some thousands of the enemy's swordsmen swarmed down upon us, and, for a few moments, we had a run for life. However, the officer commanding the escort, Lieut. Davidson, retired us with skill and coolness, and with the loss of Colour-Sergeant Chessum, Rifleman Ward, and another killed, and Bugler Fitzgerald seriously wounded, we managed to get behind the guns, which commenced pounding our late pursuers. Fortunately, at this crisis our strong rear guard came up, and for the time being the Afghans were sent to the right about, though they made one or two ineffectual and, for them, disastrous re-appearances.

During a lull in the fighting, parties of men, of whom I was one, were sent out to look after our wounded, but soon found that we were on dangerous ground, for on several occasions Afghans, who were either lying wounded or shamming, sprang up and attacked us ferociously. It was no use parleying with these chaps, and I bayonetted a couple of them myself.

Now the foregoing is a rough outline of what I saw of the battle of Ahmed Kheyl, in which I believe our casualties numbered 210, those of the enemy being nearer 2000. This disparity was, without doubt, due chiefly to our superior arms and training. Had these armed peasants possessed equal advantages in these respects, they would have been indeed a formidable foe, for they were accustomed to warfare by frequent internal feuds, while of their courage and hardihood there could be no two opinions.

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After the fight we moved forward for a mile or two, and encamped for the night at a place called "Char Chel Bache Ganw," *i.e.*, the village of forty children. Here a comical mistake was made by one of our men, that might very well have had serious consequences. To point the story, I must relate that we were in eager expectation of a ration of lime juice, which promised luxury, was not however, served out. Also I must relate that for several previous days we had been marching over a track, the surface of which, was thickly coated with saltpetre, and this, stirred by the wind, got into our eyes, causing them to become inflamed. To allay the pain of this, men who belonged to the same tent mostly had a bottle of zinc lotion which they used in common.

Now the man in question was posted as an outlying picquet sentry immediately on our arrival. After being relieved from his post, and marched to the place where the main body of the picquet was stationed, he saw lying on the ground his blanket, and in the blanket a bottle, which he noticed in the gloom was about half filled with some kind of liquid. Now, he had previously begged a chum to bring out his ration of lime juice to the picquet, and so—being intolerably thirsty and in longing expectation of lovely lime juice—he seized the bottle and guzzled down the contents instanter, only to discover to his horror that he had swallowed his tent's entire supply of eye water, which his thoughtful chum had brought for him "to do his eyes"! The stuff being poisonous, the man was sent at once to hospital, when it was found that the quantity he had taken was insufficient to do much harm, though the fellow declared that he had eye water on the belly for quite a time afterwards.

Two days later—21st April—we reached the City of Ghuzni, which surrendered to us, and we enjoyed

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a much needed rest until midnight on the 22nd, when our brigade was turned out, and we tumbled and floundered our way in the darkness, over fresh ploughed fields and broken ground. But just as morning was breaking my company, somewhat exhausted, found itself at the foot of a high hill up which it had to escort some mountain guns of a mule battery.

By the time we had scrambled to the hill top, morning had broken clear and bright, and we saw spread before us in a valley a panorama of ploughed fields, green with the tender herbage of newly sprouted corn, irrigation channels and much broken ground; also two villages—which we afterwards heard called Urzoo and Shatez—built upon eminences, the whole lying calm and still, and bathed in the rays of the newly risen sun. Our night march had evidently taken the inhabitants entirely by surprise, for there was no sign of anyone stirring. But soon the calm was changed to storm.

Speedily a mountain gun was trained upon one of the villages and fired, and a cloud of dust flew up from the centre of the mud-walled houses, evoking a cry of "well done Sergeant Bass" from the officer commanding the battery, to the sergeant who had laid the gun. Simultaneously with the sound of the gun, loud yells broke forth from men hitherto concealed behind mud walls and in the ravines which surrounded the village; there was a glinting of swords waved in the sunlight; two or three mounted men—probably chiefs—were to be seen galloping from point to point, and an attack began which lasted well into the afternoon.

The next move we observed from our hill was a company of Sikhs skirmishing over some ploughed ground, evidently trying to discover the enemy's position. The sight was quite a pleasing one from the point of view of a soldier, for the skirmishers moved as steadily,

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neatly, and calmly as they would upon a drill ground. The Afghans were found to be strongly posted behind the mud walls which enclosed the fields, and amongst the rugged ravines that lay round about the villages, and which were most difficult of approach. In order to avoid that unnecessary waste of life on our side which an immediate infantry assault would have entailed, the enemy were for a considerable time heavily shelled; but they stuck fast in their lurking places. We manœuvred a goodish bit around the villages but at last the infantry were ordered to attack, which they did by successive rushes and a prodigal use of ammunition.

Getting near the enemy's shelters, bayonets were fixed and a charge made, when the bulk of the Afghans broke and bolted up the eminences upon which the villages were built, seeking fresh shelter in the strong mud-walled houses, whilst others made off into the open, where, I believe, the cavalry accounted for them. They did not all run away though; for instance, when we were at a distance of twenty yards from them three men threw down their jezails (guns) and with loud cries of "Allah" charged with sword and shield straight for the front of my company. Two of them were shot down before they had advanced many paces, the third, though evidently hit, got up to the line, where he was run through by one of our fellows, much to the annoyance, I believe, of Lieutenant Anderson, the officer commanding the company, who wished to engage the fanatic himself. These men were Ghazis, who believe that if they die fighting with the infidel they go straight to Paradise. Well, they died fighting right enough, and I trust these valiant fellows were not disappointed in their expectations.

Just about this time I saw an old man, probably a malik, or headman, come out of the village, having in his hand a book, which I guessed might be the

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Mahomedan Koran, or Bible. He was accompanied by an old woman, and the pair were taken into the presence of Sir Donald Stewart, to whom they made obeisance, and as firing ceased shortly after, I imagined they had come out to make submission and to surrender the village. Anyhow, shortly afterwards we formed up and marched back to our camp, which we reached late in the evening, very tired and ravenously hungry.

After a short stay at Ghuzni, we once more started off in the direction of Cabul, which lay some ninety miles to the northward. But before reaching that famous city we were destined to march and countermarch amongst the eternal hills and valleys for about five weary months,* and to arrive there at last almost as ragged as a lot of scarecrows. We were out, I believe, to make a military demonstration amongst the villages and to pacify the tribes, which we essayed to do by blowing up their fortified towers and other kindred practices. But the people did not seem to take kindly to the pacifying business, for no sooner had we squared matters with, say the Ahmedzais, on one side of a hill, than some other "zais" on the other side would commence a bobbery, and we had to play the game all over again.

Night firing, of the snipe shot order, was rather prevalent at this time, and as a consequence our rest was much broken. On one occasion, during some few days' stay at a place named Jubbur Kila, it was found necessary to deeply entrench our camp. One night the snipers drove in our outlying picquets; we manned our trenches, and a lengthy fusilade was kept up in the darkness against attackers, whose presence was only known by the flash and report of their firearms, and by the "star" shells of the artillery. I am afraid that one bold Briton, wakened suddenly out of his

* The Battalion was principally engaged in operating in the Logar Valley and in watching the Altamir Pass, near which was the following of Mahmond Jan, said to number some 10,000 fighting men.

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sleep, must have had a bad attack of nerves, and have taken a wrong turning in order to reach the trenches for I was told by some of our native cooks in the morning that this chap was seen to " take post under cover " in one of the baker's ovens, perhaps to finish his sleep that had been so rudely disturbed !

A similar funny incident occurred some time before at Candahar, the hero at that time being a fat commissariat Baboo (clerk). Some Afghan fanatics had made a rush upon the tents of the 59th Regiment, and when the hubbub had subsided this Baboo was found missing, but after a search the joker was discovered " holding the fort," concealed amongst some bags of grain. The worthy fellow, evidently thinking discretion the better part of valour, and anticipating some trouble, had ingeniously arranged a scheme by which he could crawl into a sack, tie it up from the inside, and lie snugly ensconced in the bullet proof centre of his bags of fodder.

From Jubbur Kila we moved to Deh-i-Moghlan (village of Moghlan), where we camped at the foot of a hill, seemingly of volcanic origin, having a wide irrigation channel and some fine growing corn crops in our front and on our flanks. Here we heard that a horde of turbulent Afghans had taken possession of our late entrenchment at Jubbur Kila; so one morning a force of our native cavalry, 550 sabres, I think, was sent to rout them out. Our smart horsemen returned in the evening, bringing with them as spoils of war many of the enemy's flags and weapons. I heard that they had ridden forty miles, and had put about 500 of the enemy to the sword, some few of whom were deserters from our own force. I afterwards saw the captured weapons being broken up upon a farrier's anvil in the lines of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry.

An episode connected with this affair illustrates the

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divergence of the Christian and Mussulman ethical codes. On the evening after the fight a friend of mine happened to pass the regimental guard tent of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, at the door of which stood a Mussulman sentry, and close by were two Afghans, one young and one old, lying bound, wounded, and pallid upon the ground. Said my friend to the sentry, "Why don't you give these men some water?" "Sahib," replied the astonished sentry, "they are enemies." "What matter," said my friend. "Ain't they your co-religionists? Give them some water"—and they got it.

At the same place I saw another little illustration of Mahomedan usage. I was out one day with a large foraging party, and at a certain village, a strapping young Afghan came and reported that some loads of boosa (straw chaff) could be obtained close by, and I was sent with camels and coolies to see the stuff loaded up. As we passed along a narrow lane, suddenly a smartly dressed and pretty young native woman came out of a door into the lane. Whether she was unaware of our presence, or with the proverbial curiosity of her sex, was determined to see the European infidels at all hazards, I cannot say; but without hesitation, remark, or pause in his stride, the young Afghan who was guiding us threw out his arm and struck the girl across the back with such force that she reeled up against the wall. Of course I could not interfere. The native custom bids women to hide themselves from the masculine gaze, and I reckon the poor village beauty got the Afghan equivalent for the "rounds of the kitchen" later on.

Chapter IV.

Cabul.—Candahar March.

After much wandering up and down this inhospitable country, at length we arrived at Cabul, and joined the

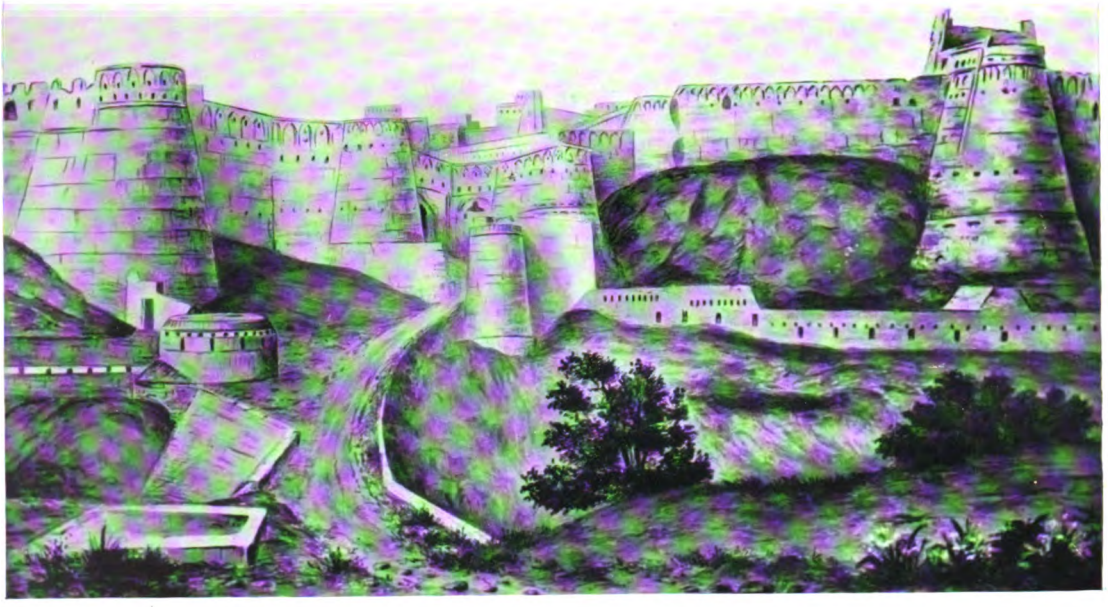
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force under Sir Frederick Roberts. Our division did not enter the city, but encamped on a stony plain, in the vicinity of an extensive Mahomedan graveyard, at a place called Indiki. We were allowed to visit the city in large armed parties, and there some of us obtained the almost forgotten luxury of a draught of good British beer—per payment of course, very much per payment, in fact; the price of a bottle of Bass being five rupees, a sum approximating to about nine shillings English money!

At Cabul we saw many things of great interest, such as the Bala Hissar, the Ameer's Palace, the residency where the embassy under Major Cavagnari was massacred; the huge cantonment of Sherpur, built by the Ameer Shere Ali to accommodate his own troops, but at the time of our visit occupied by the British force; also a park of artillery, which that force had captured from the Afghans, and which it was proposed to deliver over as a gift to Abdur Raham Khan, who was shortly to be proclaimed Ameer. After this event our entire army was to retire to India *via* the Khoord-Cabul Pass, that sombre, frowning passage which had, some forty years before, witnessed the almost total annihilation of our army, that was then retiring from Cabul, under promise of safe conduct, Dr. Brydon alone escaping to bring the terrible tidings to General Sale, at Jellalabad.

Now our Regiment had encountered the happenings of a strenuous and wearying time for the past two years in this rugged country. Some of us were not in the best of health, and most of us were in a happy mood at the prospect of a spell of rest and refreshment in Indian cantonments. But, alas! we were not to enter into this rest, for news came that a Brigade of the Bombay Division we had left behind at Candahar had met

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THE CABUL GATE.

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defeat at the hands of a force of Afghans at a place called Maiwand, about seventy miles to the north-west of Candahar; and, having lost men, guns, and baggage, had been forced to fly for its life back to that city, within the walls of which the whole force was now beleaguered by an army under Ayoub Khan, a son of the late Ameer Shere Ali.

Urgent orders were received that General Roberts should march with all haste to their relief with a force of 10,000 men, selected by himself, from his own force and from that under Sir Donald Stewart. Of British infantry, Sir Frederick chose from his own division the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, and from Stewart's division, my own battalion, the 2nd 60th Rifles was the one selected. Again commenced the brisk bustle of preparation, and speedily the picked force, with its necessarily numerous camp-followers, formed up and commenced the famous march to Candahar, which, successfully executed, was to raise our commander to the peerage under the title of Lord Roberts of Candahar.

To understand aright the peculiar claim to distinction of the Cabul-Candahar march, regard must be taken of its circumstances and surroundings. An army operating in an enemy's country usually has a base and line of communications, through which it obtains necessary supplies and reinforcements, to which it can despatch its sick and wounded, and upon which it can retire should necessity arise.

As, however, the remainder of our army at Cabul was at once to retire back to India, the force under General Roberts had neither base, line of communications, nor supports upon which to depend, but marched instead, dependent upon its own resources, and taking, as it were, its fate into its own hands into a rugged country peopled by hostile tribesmen, whose resentment of our presence might perhaps bring them swiftly

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swarming around us, to mete out such annihilation as befell a British army in the gloomy depths of the Khyber some forty years before.

Candahar lies nearly due south of Cabul, and at a distance of 326 miles, which we traversed, I think, in nineteen days—two days' halt!* No wheeled vehicles accompanied the force, our artillery consisting solely of mountain batteries, of which both guns and ammunition were carried on the backs of mules. Our equipment of transport animals was somewhat unique, for besides a mixed multitude of mules, horses, and ponies, there were some hundreds of donkeys, each of which carried upon its back a bag of grain or flour; and it is safe to assert that the docility and endurance of these hardy little creatures contributed not a little to the success of the expedition.

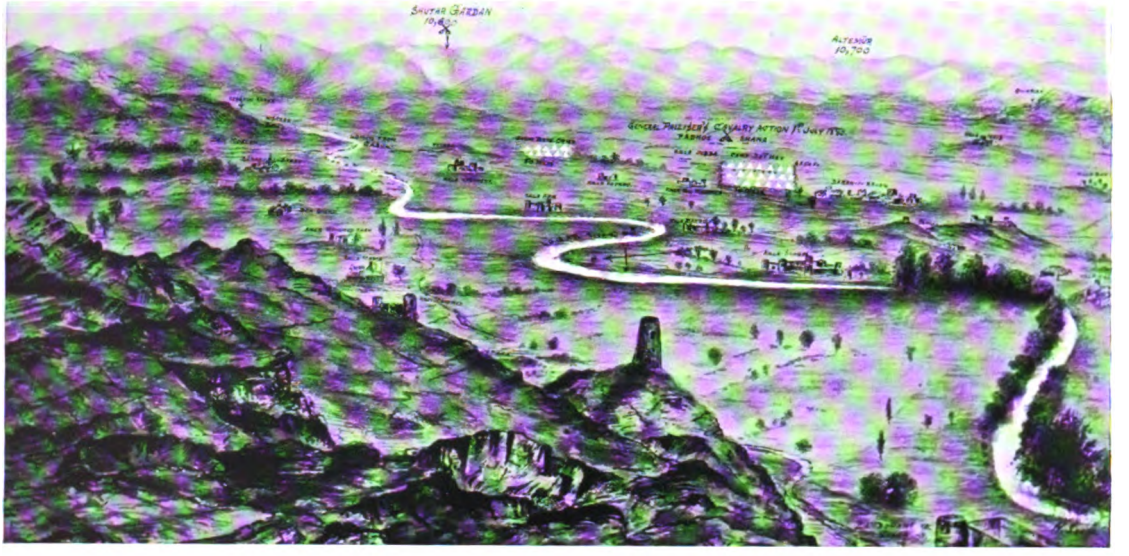
The critic, acquainted only with the metalled roads and well-stocked garners of civilisation, may cavil at this march as a mere trivial achievement, but a far different estimate will be formed by those who are aware of the manifold difficulties attendant upon the task of moving an army and supplying its needs in a country, mountainous and scantily watered, and in which only an occasional oasis of cultivation is to be met.

Contrary to expectations, our onward progress met with little active opposition. Probably our late operations in the interior under General Stewart, had inclined the natives to regard us as a foe far better to bargain with than fight. Be that as it may, we went forward with little more of incident than the familiar ones of hard marching, hard living, thirst, deprivation of sleep and rest, and the many other trials peculiar to our state.

The usual daily routine was that reveille would sound at midnight, tents would then be speedily struck

* One at Ghurzen and one at Khilat-i-Ghilzai.

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AFGHAN WAR, 1880.—SKETCH OF LOGAR VALLEY FROM THE ZAMBURAK KOTAL.

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and baggage loaded, and by 1 a.m. the force would be on its way in the darkness or moonlight, as the case might be. It would march forward till some place was reached where there was cultivation, mostly Indian corn, which was then in the full green ear. On arrival, tents would be pitched, guards and outlying picquets set, foraging parties would be sent out, and soon, every green thing would disappear as though attacked by a swarm of locust. Food would be hastily and badly cooked, and, with luck, those who had no guard or picquet duties might, at about 8 p.m., roll themselves in their blankets, and woo the sleep which over-fatigue often forbade, until at midnight the unwelcome blare of the bugle, the beat of the alarming drum, should again arouse us once more to confront the toils and chances of the day.

Unceasing fatigue soon began to leave its mark upon both man and beast, many of whom were worn and weakened by former strenuous campaigning.* During our daily progress there would be frequent short halts because of some obstruction or accident in front, and let such delay be ever so brief, numbers of men would drop in their tracks upon the ground and fall instantly asleep, only to be roused by the kindly foot of some comrade, again to pursue their weary way. Many of the camp-followers were in dismal plight, and would have tarried by the wayside, only to become the victims of the merciless Afghans had not the rear guards and provost hurried them forward.

On our march up, under General Stewart, we had abandoned many foundered camels by the wayside, and some of these were found by the natives, and by them nursed back into condition soon to serve us in good stead. Numbers of our transport horses and ponies had died, and difficulties began to be felt on that score,

* At the conclusion of the march, the sick of the Battalion did not number a dozen of all ranks.—Ed.

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but soon good fortune came to our rescue and afforded necessary relief.

Information was brought that a party of Povindahs —the gipsies of Afghanistan—was in our vicinity, also that they were possessed of a number of the camels Stewart's force had abandoned several months before. These animals were easily recognised, being branded with a large "C" for commissariat. So, at night, a party of Ghurka soldiers raided the camp of the Povindahs, seized the camels, and so got us a bit of our own back. The Povindahs, male and female, followed us up next day to obtain payment, and it was easy to perceive that the ladies—gaunt creatures in loose, long, dark robes, like black bedgowns—were the predominant business partners. I don't know if these charmers actually wore the breeches, but certainly they had no need for the battle cry, "Votes for Women," for obviously they were in full possession already!

As we drew near to Candahar, we halted for a day, weeded out our incapables, put things into fighting trim, and then pressed onward to our goal. On arrival we found that Ayoub Khan had abandoned his close investment of the city in which our Bombay people were shut, and had taken up a position to the westward on the Herat road. The Afghans had somehow diverted the course of the Arghandab River, and its waters no longer poured their life-giving current into the innumerable irrigation channels which intersected the district around the city, and where beforetime we had viewed an abounding luxuriance of fruit and foliage. Now all around the landscape was arid, and deathlike.

The morning of the 31st August saw us still some twelve miles from Candahar. Early on the march Sir Frederick Roberts rode up to the head of the Battalion and informed Colonel Collins and Major Byron that the Brigade would on arrival at Candahar be used to make

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a reconnaissance in force, and added, loud enough for men of B Company to hear, " I am just going on to order your breakfasts." Sure enough on arrival at that city we found tea biscuits and bully beef waiting for us, and we were given about an hour to eat it, during which time many of the officers and men of the garrison came out to talk to us.

Time up, off we stepped, the band, under Mr. Anthony, the bandmaster, striking up the Regimental March.

We deployed beyond the " Water Town Hill," facing the Baba Wali Kotal, and advanced some distance, the 2nd Ghurkas and the 27th Sikhs moving along the Arghandab River on our left.

After some desultory firing we were ordered to retire, and made our camp on the city side of the Water Town Hill, on which A and B Companies were placed as outposts. The Ghurkas and Sikhs fell back in succession, but the Afghans pressing the latter, and it looking as if an attack was threatened, the alarm sounded just as we were sitting down to tea, and the whole Battalion for a short time manned the hill. A local counter attack was made by the Ghurkas, and the Afghans, retiring, the whole force encamped, leaving the outpost companies in position, who, until darkness set in, were occupied in keeping back small parties of Afghans.

The following little incident that occurred next morning is worth mentioning. Just after daylight bodies of Afghans were observed in front of the outpost line as if moving into position, and the officers were talking about the range. One of them, Lieutenant Crawford, asked the opinion of Corporal (afterwards Sergeant-Major) Hormsal, who gave it that the range was from 1,200 to 1,400 yards. The Lieutenant offered the Corporal fifty rupees if he could bring down an Afghan who appeared to be a leader, who was riding a white horse. The Corporal fired, and horse and rider rolled over.

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The next morning we were indulged with a long lie-in, to freshen us up I suppose after the fatigues of the previous night, the other portions of the force were well afoot and the ball opening before we formed up. At about 10 a.m. along came General Roberts, who with his staff ascended to the brow of our hill, where he was soon saluted by shells, fired, I believe, from the guns the Bombay men had lost at Maiwand, which guns were now posted in the Baba Wali Pass, a gap in a small group of hills just opposite our position.

What the General saw must have satisfied him, for as he descended from our hill he was heard to say that he would be in the Afghan camp by midday—and he was; and thus the victors of Maiwand became the defeated of Candahar. Posted behind our hill we had but a limited knowledge of what was in progress, but soon we were moved, and manœuvred about to and fro over some stony open ground in front of the Baba Wali Pass, drawing the shell fire of some of the enemy's guns which were posted there. The object of our march and counter-march, as far as we could surmise, was to make a feint attack upon the enemy's front and distract attention while some other portions of our force got round his right flank by way of some fairly open ground and by the dry, wide bed, from which, to their own hurt, as it later on was shown, the Afghans had diverted the water.

After a while we marched away to the left, and it soon became evident that we were following up, as supports, a party which was attacking the enemy, and having turned his right flank had evidently got him on the run, for in all directions lay scattered cartridge boxes, weapons, and various signs of a hasty flight. Soon we came upon an abandoned camp, consisting of two lines of tents, and hard by on the road stood the two guns which our Bombay men had lost at Maiwand!

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AFGHAN WAR, 1880.—OUR CAMP, OUTSIDE CANDAHAR.

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They were standing quite alone and unattended, except for the presence of a young Afghan, who, evidently lame and unable to get away, was crouched down by the wheels of one of them, looking as if he expected his very last moment had come—but nothing happened.

Just then we heard that as soon as General Roberts had got them on the run, the Afghans had murdered a British officer, Lieutenant Maclean, R.A., whom they had held in captivity since Maiwand. My Company was now halted and placed in charge of the guns and tents, in which the late occupants had left all their gear. Later in the day we handed over these things to a party of the lately besieged garrison, but not, I am afraid, until our chaps had sorted out a few, more or less trivial, articles for their own particular use. I acquired a few unimportant ones myself, amongst which was a small silk bag full of dried plums, and a piece of native soap —both very acceptable prizes in that hungry and dirty time. Also I walked back to camp the possessor of two fine native weapons, one a long wedge-shaped weapon, terribly keen, called an Astura, the other was a sword, evidently belonging to some Afghan of standing, for it had an open-work basket hilt of fine workmanship. By the connivance of two chums I managed to carry these back to Hindustan, intending to bring them to England, but being ordered on active service again, I failed in my object. The knife I sold in Meerut to old Jack Smart, of "A" Company, who told me he wanted it for his master, Lord Frederick Fitzgerald. The sword went to a youngster "Barmy" Bachelor, who had to continue service in India.

Well, in short, the Afghans were defeated, routed, and pursued for miles by our cavalry, losing to us, I believe, thirty-five guns of sorts. Candahar was relieved, and a few days after, to the satisfaction of all ranks, I think, our brigade received orders to return to India.

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SPORT IN WEST AFRICA.

WEST Africa, as a big game shooting country, contrasts very unfavourably with the hunters' paradise on the Eastern side of the continent. Yet those who happen to have been seconded for service in that part of the world, and who are content with such sport as they can get, will be able, generally, to look back with satisfaction on many pleasant days shooting. The fishing, too, is not to be despised. Tiger fish, whose sharp and powerful teeth will cut through any tackle but telegraph wire, and sometimes even that, lie in the shallower reaches. In the deep pools are found the *giwan rua*, i.e., the water giant, as the natives call them, which have been caught up to ninety-seven pounds in weight, and which in pluck and tenacity are no unworthy kinsmen of the salmon. The country, generally speaking, is covered with "bush," stunted forest, fairly thin in the northern districts, but increasing in density towards the south. The main river valleys are for the most part open and populated. Many smaller streams run through the bush, and by the side of these, in the thick grass, are found the dwarf Congo buffalo, locally known as the "bush cow." In the more open parts of the bush roan antelope, waterbuck, the West African hartebeest, the largest of its species, the Senegal hartebeest, Buffon's kob and other small buck such as bush buck, duiker and oribi are to be got. Elephant, rhinoceros and giraffe exist, but it is very difficult to come across them except in the district round Lake Chad, and it is not everyone who has the luck to go there. Lion and leopard are probably more common than is often supposed, but it is exceedingly hard to see them in the thick forest, though their

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tracks are often met with. Perhaps the head which most people would sooner get than any other would be a good "bush cow." It is a long and toilsome business to come up with them; they remain all day in the thickest places, and only come into the open at night. They are the most suspicious and cunning of animals; once alarmed it is indeed a hard task to get near them a second time. To penetrate the thickets, or high grass, where they lie up in the day time without making enough noise to arouse them, is as difficult as it is dangerous; for if the "bush cow" is wounded there is no more ferocious and cunning antagonist. Their usual procedure is to gallop off for some distance in the high grass, and then double back close to their own tracks, where they await the approach of their pursuer; as the hunter comes along, following the spoor of the wounded animal, he may be disagreeably surprised by a savage charge delivered at a distance of a few yards from an unexpected direction. In these circumstances it is odds on the "bush cow," and there have been several bad accidents of this kind. It happened that a certain officer travelling down the country on his way home came to a town near which buffalo were reported to be. The country pointed out as their usual resort seemed exceptionally favourable. It consisted of a river valley in which were wide open glades as well as the inevitable high grass. Small streams ran through the wide valley to the main river; on the banks of these were thick patches of bush. The natives were loud in their denunciations against these particular "bush cow." They said that not only did they do much damage to their crops, but that, with cunning inspired by the devil himself, they would chase women crossing the valley, although they feared to attack men. Only two days before some women carrying cloth to the market in the town had been compelled to run for their lives, and climb palm trees for refuge.

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They had to abandon their baskets of merchandise to the rage of the "bush cow," who had stamped on them and their contents until they were quite ruined; in fact, nobody had a good word to say for the "cursed crooked cattle." A general hope was expressed that they might be "all destroyed" by the white man, who would, no doubt, provide also a large quantity of meat, unlimited meat, and a gigantic seraglio, forming equal proportions of heaven in the black man's mind. Next day a start was made before dawn with a soldier orderly and two native hunters. It was seven o'clock and broad daylight before the fresh tracks of a herd were found. For some two hours the natives slowly followed the spoor. At length a consultation was held. The elder of the two hunters expressed the opinion to the younger, his nephew, who went by the picturesque name of "The Wart-hog," that the "bush cow" were now not far off. "The Wart-hog" dutifully agreed with his uncle. The little party then lay down, with the exception of the white man, who was politely requested to go on alone into the swampy, dense strip of forest, where the game was thought to be. Cautiously he threaded his way through the high vegetation. It was possible to see but a few yards in any direction. Suddenly a snort was heard. The hunter stood still behind a tree, looking towards the place from which the sound had come. Another snort, a dull stamp, then the loud thud of galloping hoofs, and the smashing and crackling of grass and branches. That was all that was seen of the "bush-cow." They were down-wind, and had probably been observing the approach of their pursuer for some time. This disheartening start was followed by two more similar incidents the same day. After the last of these unfortunate results of several hours hard work in a roasting sun, the elder native hunter cast himself on the ground in despair, and exclaimed

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that Allah was indeed unfavourable to his children on that day. After a short rest the party returned homewards beneath the setting sun. As the wide valley was crossed towards the river a herd of kob (the lesser water buck) was sighted. These animals are common enough, and usually easy to stalk. However, meat was wanted for the camp, so one was shot. The delight of the two natives knew no bounds. As long as the greatly wished for meat was obtained it mattered little to them what kind of meat it was. The old hunter seemed to experience all the joys of anticipation as he watched his promising nephew carrying out the unpleasant process of gralloching the dead buck, for this portion of the animal was, said he, a meal fit for a king. But why should the white man keep the horns. No one can eat horns, not even the white men. Then why keep them? As it would have been mid-night before the reason for this strange conduct could have been explained to the satisfaction of the ancient sportsman, a move was made towards the camp. A bath, a long drink, and a dinner, which seemed not too bad to its hungry consumer, made some amends for the disappointments and exertions of the day. The native hunters departed to their homes, each carrying a piece of meat large enough to satisfy even their colossal appetites, while a general sound of munching among the camp followers seemed to indicate that they, at any rate, were not altogether dissatisfied with the day's sport.

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"A VICTORIA CROSS BY ELECTION."

In Memoriam.

CAPTAIN ALFRED SPENCER HEATHCOTE. b. 1830—d. 1912.

BY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON.

UPON the 21st February last (1912) there passed away in the little up-country town of Bowral, in New South Wales, an old Rifleman, who, although little known to the present and rising generation, was in his early years a man of striking personality, and one of the leading spirits of the 1st Battalion during the strenuous days of the Mutiny.

Born in 1830 of the well known family of Heathcote of Hursley Park, Alfred Spencer Heathcote was educated at Winchester College. After leaving school—always headstrong and high-spirited—he practically ran away from home. Attracted by the gold rush in the early fifties he sailed for Australasia like so many other daring spirits of whom it has been sung:—

They sailed away in the ships that sailed ere science controlled the main,
When the strong, brave heart of a man prevailed as 'twill never prevail again;
They knew not whither, not much they cared—let Fate the winds decide—
The worst of the Great Unknown they dared in the days when the World was Wide."

HENRY LAWSON.

Heathcote first landed at Christchurch, New Zealand, where, attracted by a Squatter's life, he purchased 500 acres of land upon the Heathcote River. Tiring of his

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slow prospects he then crossed over to Australia, and became a gold-digger at Bendigo. At this period of his roving life (1851) he bought with some of his earnings, so he told the writer of this article, an allotment of land for £17 at the corner of Collins' Street in the recently founded town of Melbourne, which he sold shortly afterwards for £35. This same allotment changed hands a few years ago for no less than £60,000.

After leading a wandering life, and travelling all over the Eastern States of Australia, Heathcote took to the sea, and for some years served in an East Indiaman first as an A.B. and quarter-master, and latterly as an officer. He then went to California and Utah, where he made friends with Brigham Young; then through Texas and Mexico to China, where he took part in some fighting with Chinese rebels, thence to Singapore. He returned to England about the close of the Crimean War. Bent upon a life of change and adventure, Heathcote not unnaturally turned to the Army, and obtained a commission as Ensign in the 60th Rifles, dated 16th May, 1856. He joined the Depôt then at Chatham, and was posted to the 1st Battalion, but the following year found Heathcote in India with the headquarters of his Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Jones* at Meerut, upon the outbreak of the Mutiny on the 10th May.

Thereupon followed a period of fighting and adventure, which gave young Heathcote the opportunity for which his bold daring spirit had pined. There was scarcely an incident at this tragic time in which Heathcote did not bear a part, nor a dangerous enterprise for which he did not volunteer. Although more than once wounded, nothing seemed to daunt the young soldier's eagerness for fighting, nor damp the energy of his enthusiastic spirit. Heathcote, judging from the

* Afterwards Major-General Sir John Jones, K.C.B.

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letters to* the lady whom he afterwards made his wife, seems to have fairly revelled in the dangers and the glories of the personal element in the war. Not unlike the gallant Berkeley Pigott † in later times, Heathcote seemed destitute of the element of fear.

Heathcote's pride and confidence in the Riflemen are described in terms which show the happy relations existing between the officers and the men of the 1st Battalion. "Our men are splendid fellows, and I would lead them anywhere," he triumphantly exclaims in one of his letters. "Our men are thought a great deal of, and certainly they are beautiful shots," he writes in another. "..... The enemy funk us," he adds, "more than any other Regiment, so much so that the King of Delhi has offered a reward of £5 for every Rifleman's jacket brought into the city."

The letters give a graphic and ghastly account of the cruelties shown to the European women and children who fell into the hands of the mutinous Sepoys. The desperate nature of the hand to hand fighting, especially in the six days of street fighting in Delhi, when quarter was neither given nor asked for, is vividly depicted. Of the constant fighting on the ridge before Delhi, the following extract from a letter dated August 6th will convey something of its spirit:—

"At 10.30 p.m., when it was pitch dark, an order was sent

* Copies of these letters were supplied to the late Colonel Donald Browne in January, 1898.

† Charles Berkeley Pigott served in the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, 1879–1885, and took part in the Zulu War, 1879; Boer War, 1881, with the Mounted Infantry; Egyptian Campaign, 1882, with the Mounted Infantry; Suakin Campaign, 1884, with the Egyptian Cavalry; and in the Nile Expedition, 1884–85, with the Mounted Infantry Camel Regiment. Pigott behaved with conspicuous gallantry at Laing's Nek (January 28th, 1881), where, dismounting alone close to the enemy under a heavy fire, he carried off a wounded Rifleman, whom he placed upon his horse. His gallantry upon numerous occasions in 1882, in 1884, and with the Desert Column, 1884–85, was conspicuous and universally acknowledged. He was specially promoted into the 21st Lancers in 1855, and died in 1897 as Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., and D.S.O. Pigott knew no fear, and was a brilliant leader. —E. T. H.

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me to take my section to the breastwork in front of our right heavy batteries. We had to cross over very rocky ground, and in crossing the ridge we came in for their grape, shrapnel, and musketry..... The air was every minute lighted with the fuzes of the enemy's shells whizzing over our heads, then flashes right in front from their muskets, and the sharp ping of the bullets with the bursting of the shrapnel close among us and in our rear. At last we got safely down to the breastwork which the enemy was attacking. Volley after volley was poured in from the enemy..... Then they would shout and charge, when up would jump our men and give them a volley that would fairly stagger 'John Sepoy.' This went on all night, their heavy guns and ours playing over our heads. The enemy occupied a breastwork about forty yards in front of us, and they were there in such numbers that we dare not charge them in the dark with our few. It was then that a young bugler of ours, named Sutton, without any order from me, got upon the parapet of the breastwork and sounded our 'Regimental call,' the 'Retire' and the 'Double.' I was fearfully angry, and told him that I had a good mind to cut him down, and why did he do it, for, as he knew, the Rifles never retreat. His answer was, 'Never mind, sir, you'll see what will come of it.' Sure enough on they came out of their breastwork with their bayonets fixed, thinking that we were on the go, when I gave the word 'fire,' and the guns opened on them with canister and grape. Seeing that it was a dodge of ours to draw them on, they hastily retreated with heavy loss, ... and then with a cheer we charged them and drove them from their position."

In a letter dated 21st September, Heathcote, serving in Sir Edward Campbell's * Company, thus portrays in

* Captain (afterwards Colonel) Sir Edward Fitz Gerald Campbell (b. 1820—d. 1882) had already gained valuable experience in the field, having previously served in two campaigns, the latter as A.D.C. to Sir Charles Napier, Commander-in-Chief in India, and subsequently as A.D.C. to the Marquess of Dalhousie. Campbell behaved with great distinction during the Mutiny, and was specially thanked in despatches "for gallant conduct" when on the main picquet at Hindoo Rao's house before Delhi. Sir Edward was father of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Guy Campbell lately serving, and grandfather of Lieut. Guy Campbell now serving, in the Regiment.

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simple but convincing language the assault of the Cashmere Gate:—

"We were all warned for the storming on the night of the 13th (September), when I had command of twenty men to go with the engineer officer and see if the breach was practicable. I left all except four in rear of us, and then we managed cautiously to slip through their men in the advanced trenches of the enemy. We succeeded in getting into the ditch and some way up the breach, when we heard them talking, and had to retire. We were then between the enemy on the breach and their advanced picquets in the trenches, who were keeping up a fire on our batteries, which were quite close. We crawled along gradually on our hands and knees, and got quite safely back to our party. Had we been observed, it was, of course, certain death.

"The morning of the 14th September broke clear and beautiful, as all mornings do in India, and there in the dusk of the dawn the columns of attack were drawn up. Stern determination sat on the brows of men and officers as the columns of the avenging army marched forward to almost certain death. The signal for the assault was the explosion of the powder laid at the Cashmere Gate of the fort, whose battery was untouched by our fire. Up went the powder, and with a cheer of defiance on we rushed. Then was the work of death commenced in earnest. Showers upon showers of grape from the guns, and volley after volley were poured into our advancing columns. There you saw men falling on every side: some killed on the spot died without a groan: the earth reeked with our blood. Poor fellows, such noble, gallant fellows! And yet we had to leave them there till the hospital bearers could come and take them away. They died in a glorious cause—for the glory of the British flag, and to avenge the unheard of atrocities committed on our women and children in this accursed city. At last the breach was won, and old England's flag waved on the ramparts. Still, we held only the walls, and all that day they fought our advance foot by foot."

It was not until the sixth day of desperate street fighting that, on the 20th September, Delhi was won!

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Heathcote's services up to this time are officially given as follows:—

"The actions of the Hindun (30th and 31st May, 1857), the battle of Badlee-ke-Serai, and the taking of the heights above Delhi (8th June), the subsequent siege operations (June 9th to September 13th), and the capture of the city, including the six days' street fighting which followed, and the final attack and capture of the palace (September 14th to 20th)."

His intrepid conduct throughout this period won the cordial admiration of his brother officers, so much so that at the termination of the war he was elected by them as their representative to receive the Victoria Cross, which was allotted as a special distinction to the officers of the Battalion. The *London Gazette* thus describes the fact:—

"*War Office, January 20th*, 1860. 60TH RIFLES. LIEUT. ALFRED SPENCER HEATHCOTE.—For highly daring conduct at Delhi throughout the siege from June to September, 1857, during which he was wounded. He volunteered for services of extreme danger, especially during the six days' severe fighting in the streets after the assault. (Elected by the officers of his Regiment.)"

In the following year young Heathcote, promoted lieutenant (June 22nd, 1858), took part with his Battalion:—

"In the Rohilkund Campaign, including the actions of Bagawalla (17th April), the relief of Moradabad (18th of April), the Battle of Nugeena (21st of April), the action of the Dojura, the assault and capture of Bareilly (6th of May), attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore (11th of May), capture of the Fort of Bunnai (24th of May), pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, destruction of Mahomdee, and attack and destruction of Shadabad."

Upon the termination of the Mutiny, Heathcote was appointed Adjutant, and shortly afterwards Com-

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mandant (with local rank of Captain) of a mixed force of police at Mozaffernuggar.

In view of the departure of the 1st Battalion for England early in 1860, Captain Heathcote exchanged to the 2nd Battalion in order to remain in India and hold his appointment. The outbreak of the war in China, however, brought him back to his Regiment, and in February, 1860, he sailed and was present at the assault of the Taku Forts on the Paiho River and the capture of Pekin. This campaign gave Heathcote but little scope for the personal bravery and daring initiative which had won him so great a reputation at Delhi and in Rohilkund. He became very intimate, however, with Redvers Buller—then an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion—a kindred spirit in love of adventure and obliviousness of danger. The two maintained a warm—if at times intermittent—correspondence and friendship until Buller's death in 1908.

Suffering from ill-health upon the termination of the China Campaign, Heathcote returned to England and served at the Depôt until he retired in 1868. Advised for the sake of his health to return to Australia, he sailed shortly afterwards for Queensland, accompanied by his wife, and took up land. Unsuccessful in his new pursuit and after many years of effort, Heathcote lost his capital, and obtained employment as Adjutant in the Volunteer Forces of the neighbouring colony of New South Wales. Following up his old profession for some years, he at last succumbed to ill-health, and in 1893, with a wife and three daughters to support, he was reduced to a condition of extreme poverty, and was found by the writer of this article in Hospital at Sydney suffering from cataract in both eyes and totally blind. A representation was made to H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, and to his old comrade Sir Redvers Buller,

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then Adjutant-General of the Army, with the result that H. R. H. made a touching appeal in his speech at the Regimental Dinner of 1894, when a sum of over £200 was there and then subscribed by those present. This timely help enabled Heathcote, gallant in his sufferings as of old, to tide over the period of ill-health, and with some further private means to live quietly and peacefully until death called him. He never ceased, as the writer well knew, to recall with feelings of deep and affectionate regard, not unmingled with brotherly pride, the sympathy and generosity shown by his old comrades in the hour of his direst need.

Heathcote, to the end of his life, kept in touch with many of his old comrades of the Mutiny, and he corresponded occasionally with Lord Roberts, for whom he had a devoted admiration, with Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Redvers Buller, and others.

The recollection of Heathcote's brilliant conduct while serving with the 1st Battalion in 1857—58, will be always gratefully remembered by future generations of Riflemen, seeing that he was a type—elected by themselves for the V.C.—of those gallant men who contributed in such a marked degree to a glorious page in the History of the Regiment.

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THE ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 1911.

Performances of the Regiment—Prize Winners Only.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA CUP.

Series (a). At Home. (28 Prizes).

	Order of Merit	Score H. P. S. 640	Prize
*2nd Battalion (No. 1) .	Winners	474	The Challenge Cup Medals and £50
1st Battalion (No. 1) .	Third .	447	. . £16
1st Battalion (No. 2) .	12th .	396	. . £2
2nd Battalion (No. 2) .	23rd .	363	. . £2

* Winners at Home in 1910, and Abroad in 1909.

The names and scores of the winning team are given below:

Officer Commanding Battalion—Lieut.-Col. S. W. Hare.

Fired at Hythe, 29th September, 1911, with the S.M.L.E. Rifle.

Captain of the Team—Lieut. Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.

H. P. S.	300 yds. 20	500 yds. 40	600 yds. 20	Total 80
Col.-Sergt. E. Saunders . .	20	31	18	69
Corpl. A. Jenkinson . . .	20	28	20	68
Col.-Sergt. F. Walton . .	20	28	16	64
L.-Corpl. T. Saggers . .	16	29	18	63
L.-Corpl. A. Paul . . .	8	32	16	56
Rfn. H. Sharpe . . .	16	21	17	54
Rfn. J. Pearson . . .	12	25	14	51
Corpl. T. Davenport . . .	12	25	12	49
Totals . . .	124	219	131	474

Sergt. R. Machin, 1st Battalion, made the third highest score in the match, 70.

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2ND BATTALION TEAM FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES CUP.

(8 Prizes.)

	Order of Merit H. P. S. 640	Score	Prize
Winners' Score		387	—
Depot, K.R.R.C.	6th	348	£2

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CUP.

(Revolver.)

(11 Prizes.)

	Order of Merit H. P. S. 720	Score	Prize
Winners' Score		691	—
2nd Battalion	6th	640	£3

THE HOPTON CUP.

Series (a). At Home. (10 Prizes).

	Order of Merit H. P. S. 800	Score	Prize
Winners' Score		344	—
1st Battalion	7th	232	£5

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS CUP.

Series (a). Regulars. (18 Prizes).

	Order of Merit H. P. S. 480	Score	Prize
Winners' Score		378	—
2nd Battalion	2nd	377	£6
1st Battalion	4th	376	£2

Rfn. A. Hubbart, 1st Battalion, tied for the highest score of the match, 56 (H.P.S. 60).

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THE COMPANY MATCH.

Series (a). At Home. (59 Prizes).

Order of Merit	Company	Battalion	Score H. P. S. 640	Prize
1	H	Second	414	The Challenge Badges and Shield, £10
4	B	First	406	£4
7	A	Second	383	£2
9	D	Second	380	£2
11	*H	First	375	£2
16	E	Second	366	£2
26	E	First	351	£2
32	G	First	343	£2
34	C	First	337	£2
40	C	Second	334	£2
43	A	First	328	£2
45	†F	First	327	£2
57	G	Second	313	£2

* Winners, 1910. † Winners, 1909.

The names and scores of the winning team are given below:—

Officer Commanding Company—Capt. A. E. Cathcart.

Fired at Hythe, 10th October, 1911, with the S.M.L.E. Rifle.

Captain of the Team—2nd Lieut. D. J. Mitchell.

	H. P. S.	600 yds. 20	500 yds. 40	300 yds. 20	Total 80
Rfn. J. Pearson		14	36	20	70*
„ Charlish		18	22	20	60
Cpl. F. McManus		15	34	8	57
Rfn. W. Farrell		17	23	16	56
„ T. Bolton		13	33	8	54
Cpl. R. Bartlett		13	19	8	40
Rfn. E. Evans		16	11	12	39
„ A. Woodhead		13	17	8	38
Totals		119	195	100	414

* Highest score in the match.

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H COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION.

WINNERS OF THE INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD, 1911.

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Series (b). Abroad. (85 Prizes).

Order of Merit	Company	Battalion	Score	Prize
		H. P. S. 640		
Winners' Score			436	—
10	D	Third	386	£2
28	E	Third	368	£2
31	F	Third	362	£2
47	B	Third	347	£2
55	G	Third	342	£2
79	F	Fourth	331	£2

THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Home.

Fired at Pirbright, 6th July.

First Stage, Series (a).—Col.-Sergt. E. Saunders, 2nd Battalion, was third, winning £6; L.-Sergt. R. Machin, 5th Battalion, fifth, £2; Col.-Sergt. F. Walton, 2nd Battalion, fourteenth, £2; and Lieut. W. Saunders-Knox-Gore, 1st Battalion, eighteenth, £2.

Series (b).—L.-Corpl. A. Paul, 2nd Battalion, was twelfth, winning £2.

Second Stage,—L.-Sergt. R. Machin, 5th Battalion, was tenth; and Col.-Sergt. E. Saunders, 2nd Battalion, twenty-third.

For the ROBERTS' CUP, the 2nd Battalion were fifth with a score 264 out of 480, and the 1st Battalion eighteenth, score 210. Prize in each case £3.

In the REVOLVER THIRTY MATCH Lieut. C. F. Lee, 2nd Battalion, won the thirteenth prize, £2, with a score of 250 out of 336.

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BISON SHOOTING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

So many of us have been, and so much written about sport, in Kashmir and the north of India, that perhaps a short account of a trip in the other extremity of the great Indian Peninsular may not be uninteresting.

A long, hot, and weary railway journey landed us at Bangalore, which was to be our base of operations, and where we were to collect stores and other articles of baggage not required for our jungle trip.

Having made these arrangements, we took train to Mysore, dropped our belongings at a small wayside station, where carts awaited them, and taking advantage of the three or four days they were to be on the road, proceeded to "sight see" in Mysore and Seringapatam. The latter is a place full of beauty and interest; the cemetery with its quaint epitaphs on the tombstones over the graves, and the age of their occupants at the time of their interment, makes one realize the precarious existence our forebears lived in that country.

On our return we spent the night at the aforementioned wayside station, so that by an early start we might cover the forty or fifty miles of road before us, and also see something of the famous Cauvery falls and their power works, which have done so much for the Kolar gold fields, and are, I believe, to provide the power for lighting Bangalore as well as Mysore.

At dawn we had our first introduction to the jutka, a long, low, two-wheeled vehicle, built to carry one person, and he at full length. The one miserable pony,

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about twelve hands in height, which stood wearily between the shafts of each vehicle, boded ill for the speedy accomplishment of our long drive, but, fortunately, their looks belied them, and they got on famously once their heads were hauled round into the required direction, and they were flogged into motion. Having arranged our bedding, so as to lie with as little injury to skin and bone as possible, we each bedded down in our respective jutkas, and the journey commenced with far more speed and less discomfort than either of us had dared to hope.

On arrival some hours later at the power works, we found a friendly but lonely American engineer in sole charge, who kindly offered to show us over. My ignorance of these matters, however, is such that, with the deafening thumping of large machinery and the very broad accent of our friend, I fear I was but little enlightened, though able to appreciate the scale on which things were done. The power works are a mile or so down stream from above which, the water is brought by quite a large canal, and falls over the precipitous river bank in vast iron pipes to the turbines below.

Having "done" the works we went on to the falls, and found it very difficult to drag ourselves away. They are, I suppose, one of the most magnificent the world has to show, and it was a great disappointment to me that my films were so ruined by the damp that I have no decent picture with which to refresh my memory of them. Our time was getting very limited, so returning to our jutkas we crossed the long bridge over the river, and met with the first little *contretemps* of our expedition.

We had about another fifteen miles before us, when we suddenly saw our carts, which should have been three days ahead of us, slowly ploughing through

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the dust towards us with our weary looking cook leading the way. Our disgust may be imagined, and tempers were not mollified by the news that an officious tehsildar had ordered their return, as the dak bungalow at the end of our stage was about to be occupied by one of the "heaven born," and this, despite our tents figuring bulkily on the carts. I will not repeat what we said and thought about that tehsildar or what we promised him when we met, but we were fortunate in finding a bungalow, filthily dirty, it is true, but still providing a roof to cover our heads that night. The next day we got through, and made the acquaintance of the civil servant who had been the cause of our discomfiture the day before, and to this officer, after all, we are both very much indebted for the smoothness with which everything went from this time on.

We now had some thirty odd miles of forest road to cover to reach the beginning of our bison ground, which we were able to negotiate in two days. Here we found ourselves at the foot of the Billigarangan range, of which Saunderson wrote so much in his book, *Thirteen Years amongst the Wild Beasts of India.* They are a high rolling range, some 6000ft. above sea level, though they probably do not rise more than 3000 feet above the plain, covered everywhere, except on the very summits, with either dense forest or 10 feet reed grass, and in many places both these joys.

For the first few days, after the hot weather on the plains, pushing one's way through this grass, uphill and down, was about as exhausting as anything I know, particularly if the day was blank and the temperature more than usually like that of a conservatory.

For trackers we engaged Sholegas, and though they varied considerably in ability and courage, they are, like most aboriginal tribes, excellent cheery fellows,

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and, with a few exceptions, brave as lions. We could, of course, speak no word of their language, and our daily orders had often to be interpreted twice, our bearer, a Madrasi, retailing them to a forest ranger in either Tamil or Telegu, and he in his turn passing them on in Canarese. One tracker joined us when we arrived high up at a village nearly at the top of the range; he was really an artist, better than any other we picked up on this expedition, and far better than any Goud I have found on more recent trips in the south of the central provinces. He was not a Sholega, and where he hailed from I do not know. I did not like the man, and he was absolutely deficient of courage, but his tracking was above reproach. He never appeared to look at the ground, and yet was hardly ever at fault, and then only for the briefest periods.

We worked this range of hills from north to south, visiting three villages, and saw a number of bison, but the grass was so thick and high that one rarely saw more than a fleeting vision of a head, staring at one in annoyed surprise, at a range more easily reckoned in feet than yards, a nerve shattering trumpet as it whisked round, tail in air, announced its departure, as it crashed through the jungle oblivious to any but the largest obstructions in its path.

One gets accustomed to everything, I suppose, in time, but I shall never forget my sensations as I first approached a herd of bison. Getting right in amongst them, but seeing nothing; every now and again one of them would give a trumpet of alarm from what seemed to be within five or six feet. Then suddenly the whole jungle became alive with wildly galloping leviathans careering down the slope, all the while invisible, leaving one nervously grasping one's rifle wondering in which direction to face and from whence one might expect to be charged. So thick was the grass that only one

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bull rewarded us for our untiring efforts during the month we spent in these parts, though we had bad luck, wounding a large bull badly.

Some idea of the strength and vitality of these beasts can be gathered from the tale of the death of the one I shot. For once, I saw them at a distance. I had come over the top of the range and saw two bulls taking their midday rest about a thousand yards below me. I sat down and watched them for about three hours until they should begin to feed again, getting soaked to the skin in a very heavy thunderstorm. As soon as they began to feed we made a long stalk to cut them off in the direction they were moving in. Everything panned out excellently; they slowly worked their way up the far side of a gully about fifty yards from me. I tried for some time to decide which was the bigger head of the two, but failing in this, took the one which first offered me a broadside shot. Taking very careful aim with my heavy 12-bore, I let drive; he fell like a log. Making certain he was in the bag, and as bison No. 2 looked unpleasantly like disputing my right to the jungle, I gave him my left barrel in the chest, followed by three more shots from a 450/400 cordite. As I fired my last shot No. 1 jumped to his feet and disappeared in the long grass, followed by No. 2 as if nothing had happened to either of them. The old sensation of wondering which way to face again came rather forcibly home to me as I dived after them, and could hear them in different directions. Fortunately he of the four bullet holes succumbed just as I came up with him, but the other, in spite of his knock out blow, I never saw again, though I followed him for miles; there was no blood, neither did he again lie down. I hope I am sure that he is alive, and none the worse to-day. The bison I did get, measured as far as I could tell on the ground 18 hands to the wither,

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and his head 72 inches from tip to tip across the forehead.

Though one had been after them fruitlessly so many days, one could not look at so fine a beast without feelings of regret at having caused his destruction.

Of other game we got none, except bear, which were fairly common. Elephant tracks there were plenty, but we never struck a herd, and to shoot one, it is necessary to get a rogue declared, a long and difficult business. I saw many sambhar, but no really shootable head; however I drew a bead on the finest cheetah I have ever set eyes on; it was rather a long shot, and being very pumped and unsteady after a stalk of some 500 yards; I tried to get to closer quarters, with the result that I got no shot at all.

In our last camp, tiger, judging from their tracks, were very numerous, but in these parts there are no beaters, and the tiger are not sufficiently educated to come to tied up buffalo, so that one only gets them by happening on them by chance. I did find one freshly killed sambhar, but I must have disturbed Mr. Stripes at his meal, for, though I covered myself with grass and sat down beside it for over six hours, he never re-appeared.

So much for our trip. We groused very much at the time at the long grass, but from experience since, in less dense jungle I can vouch for it that it provides an infinity of excitement and uncertainty which the other by comparison seems to lack.

We rejoined the railway at a small station just below Ootacamund, and had a long journey back, choosing the narrow gauge train along the Western Ghats in preference to going through Hyderabad, as being more interesting country. I had enjoyed the trip immensely, and it will always be a most pleasant memory to look back on when similar expeditions may not be possible,

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or advancing years deprives one of the inclination to undergo the slight discomforts necessarily attendant on such enterprises.

One word of advice to those who intend tracking bison. An 8-bore firing eight drams is a necessity; a 12-bore firing six drams, such as I used on this trip, is not big enough. One only carries the rifle oneself when either close to game or when following a wounded beast, when the weight will not be noticed. For those who care nothing for the expense, a ·600 cordite is, no doubt, even better, but there is little to choose between them, I believe, either in weight or shock power, and the one costs double the other. Again, don't stop the quinine when you come out of the jungle, it is when one comes out of it and gives up the long days of exercise that the fever comes on. One wants to continue soaking oneself in it for another month or two at least.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE Annual Regimental Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms, as usual, on Friday, June 7th. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell was in the chair, supported by the three Colonels-Commandant, and an excellent attendance of one hundred and twenty-five officers.

During dinner the band of the 1st Battalion played an excellent selection of music, which was much appreciated. At its conclusion, the CHAIRMAN rose and proposed in appropriate terms the toast of "HIS MAJESTY THE KING—THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF," which was received with all the honours. The toast of "HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY" followed. Field-Marshal Lord GRENFELL then proposed the health of "THE PAST AND PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT."

It gave him much pleasure, he said, to see such a large attendance of officers. It was a great matter of congratulation to all its members that the "Celer et Audax" Club was now in such a flourishing condition; their sincere thanks were due to Colonel Herbert, their late Honorary Secretary, for his services as Secretary. It was much to be regretted that Colonel Herbert was compelled to give up the Secretaryship of the Club, but his place would be ably filled by Colonel Fortescue.

Lord Grenfell then went on to express the satisfaction of himself and officers still serving at seeing so many past members of the Regiment, and especially his old comrades, Captain McQueen and Colonel Hare, two of our oldest comrades now living. The former joined the Regiment in 1849 when Colonel Dundas was in

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command of the 1st Battalion, and was by far the oldest Rifleman present, and he hoped they would be amongst us again on many future occasions. He expressed with much feeling the loss which the Regiment has sustained by the deaths of Col. Reginald Chalmer and Major-General Hatchell.

It gave him great satisfaction to congratulate Colonels Oxley and Hare on the fine performances of the 1st and 2nd Battalions during the past year, which reflected great credit on all concerned. The Chairman then made the two interesting announcements that the Rifle Brigade had agreed to co-operate with the Regiment in establishing a joint Museum at Winchester, and that Major-General Astley Terry had added to his other gifts to the Regiment a valuable collection of coloured prints of the uniform worn by The King's Royal Rifle Corps at different periods of its existence.

Lord Grenfell, in conclusion, reminded those present of the gracious interest which His Majesty the Colonel-in-Chief had always taken in the welfare of the Regiment. This in itself would be the greatest possible incentive to all members, past and present, of the Regiment to merit the honour thus bestowed, and to do all in their power to promote the best interests of The Corps to which they were all so attached. For his own part he would spare no pains to advance their interests. He begged to call upon General Sir Gerald Kitson and Colonel Oxley to respond.

The band played the "Huntsmen's Chorus," and the toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

At this point two officers of the Dublin Fusiliers, who were holding their Regimental Dinner in the adjoining room, arrived to convey the good wishes of their brother officers, and we in turn drank the toast of the Dublin Fusiliers.

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Major-General Sir GERALD KITSON then rose, and responding to the toast of "THE PAST OFFICERS," said: He felt it a great honour to be named by the Chairman to respond for his old friends and contemporaries. He was conscious of his inability to do it justice, but he was glad of the opportunity it gave him of bearing testimony to the good name maintained by the present generation of the Regiment. The positions in India which it had recently been his good fortune to hold, had given him unusual opportunities of forming an opinion, and he could only say that it gave him the greatest pleasure to assure them that the 3rd and 4th Battalions now serving in India were in all respects rivalling the high standard set by the 1st and 2nd Battalions at home. All who had come in touch with them were struck by their smartness and efficiency, and, personally, he was very glad to have the 4th Battalion under his command at Rawalpindi.

Colonel OXLEY then replied in a happily expressed speech for "THE PRESENT OFFICERS."

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON thereupon proposed the health of "THE CHAIRMAN."

He felt sure that all present would welcome with the utmost enthusiasm the presence to-night of Lord Grenfell, their Chairman and Senior Colonel-Commandant. The deep interest which he took in all that concerned the Regiment was well known to all. For himself it had been his privilege to be closely associated with Lord Grenfell for nearly forty years. It might be new to some and interesting to all, to be told how nearly, at an early period of his career, he retired from the Regiment, and abandoned the Army as a profession. In 1873–74, when our Chairman was a Captain in the 4th Battalion, the prospect of a successful career seemed hopeless in the extreme. He accordingly made up his mind to retire, and to take up some other and more

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promising profession before it was too late! To the regret of all in the 4th Battalion he sent in his papers, when shortly afterwards the opportunity presented itself of going out to the Cape with General Sir Arthur Cunningham (Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment) as A.D.C. Being then Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, Sir Edward told his audience with some humour, how it fell to his happy lot to telegraph to General Hawley, then Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and at the eleventh hour the papers were rescued from the basket upon the Commander-in-Chief's table, where the retirement of Captain Grenfell only awaited his initials to be put into the *Gazette*.

Proceeding to South Africa, Captain Grenfell took part in one campaign after another with such distinction, that in 1879 he was Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1888 Major-General.

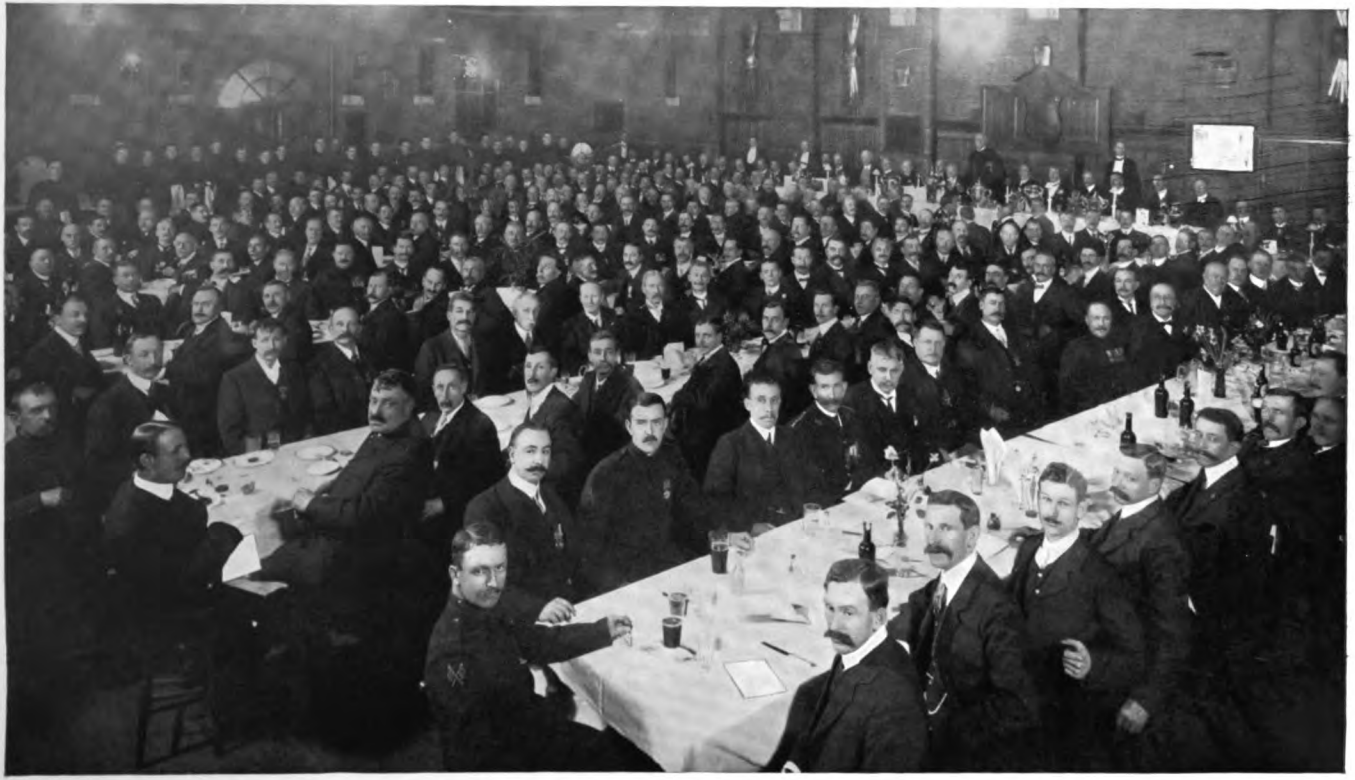
"I know full well," continued Sir Edward, "that there are some able and ambitious officers now serving, who, feeling the re-action caused by slow promotion after the South African War, are viewing their future in the Army with much misgiving. To them I commend the example of the Field-Marshal, our Chairman and honoured comrade, to encourage them to labour and to wait for that success which always comes to those who persevere.

"I give you the health of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, and may he be spared to us for many years as our Chairman."

Lord Grenfell having thanked Sir Edward Hutton for his kindly reference to what proved to be the turning point of his career, and for the way in which he had responded to the toast of his health, the Regimental Dinner of 1912 came to an end.

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THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER.

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THE VETERANS' DINNER.

On Saturday, March 2nd, the sixth annual dinner of The King's Royal Rifle Corps Veterans' Association took place at the Headquarters of the Queen Victoria Rifles. The weather did its best to make things unpleasant, but the veterans were not to be deterred by trifles of that sort, and rolled up to the number of 270, the same as last year.

Amongst them were eleven Chelsea Pensioners and four Indian Mutiny Veterans, who all appeared to be bearing their burden of years well, and could put away their liquor with the youngest.

Lord Grenfell received the veterans in the anteroom, and at 7.30 we sat down to an excellent dinner, with the Field-Marshal occupying the chair, supported by General Sir Wyckham Leigh Pemberton and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, General Sir Cromer Ashburnham being unavoidably absent owing to illness.

When the photographer considered we had taken enough refreshment to make us look pleasant we were photographed, with the terrible result on the opposite page. Our sincere thanks are due to Colonel Berry and the officers of the 9th Battalion County of London Regiment for so kindly placing at our disposal for the annual dinner their fine Drill Hall, also to the regimental cooks who provided us with such an excellent repast, and last, but not least, those N.C.O.'s and men who so happily administered to our wants. During dinner the band of the 9th Battalion played an excellent programme of music, and at its conclusion the Chairman rose, and, addressing the assembly as "Comrades of The King's Royal Rifles Veterans' Association," said they were fully aware of the toast it was his duty

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to give them, viz., that of "HIS MAJESTY THE KING, THEIR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF." He was sure that every one of them was proud of being commanded by His Majesty the King, and they were all glad to see him back again after his long sojourn in India. It was considered right that they of his regiment should on his return send him a letter of welcome, and he would read what it was:—

"At a meeting of the 'Celer et Audax' Club it was proposed by the Chairman, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, and seconded by General Sir Wyckham Leigh Pemberton, that the respectful and heartfelt welcome of all ranks of the Regiment, past and present, be humbly submitted to H.M. the King, their Colonel-in-Chief, on his auspicious return to the mother country after his visit of unparalleled success to the Indian Empire."

They received in reply a letter from His Majesty's Private Secretary, stating that the King was most grateful to the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of that Association for their kindly welcome on his return to this country.

An enthusiastically loyal reception was accorded the toast.

Lord GRENFELL, after a brief interval, rose to propose the next toast, which, he said, was a very important one, viz., "THE K.R.R. VETERANS' ASSOCIATION." As they were aware, that was their sixth annual dinner, and he trusted that it might go on for many, many years—in fact, might he say for ever. He should not trouble them with any lengthy remarks, because he was fully aware the advantage of these gatherings was that they might meet their old comrades, and have a talk together. He thought they had much the same company that evening as they had last year, but there were a few more officers. It was very satisfactory to see they had seven General Officers present, ten Colonels, thirty-seven Officers

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altogether, and 270 men, the same as last year. He ventured to hope that next year, as regards the men at any rate, they might have a few more. They were all very glad to see General Sir Wyckham Leigh Pemberton, General Sir Edward Hutton, General Johnnie Campbell, and General Terry, and he was sure they would agree it was very satisfactory to them all that they had General Fetherstonhaugh at the head of the Association. He could not pass over the name of an old Rifleman who had come the whole way from South Wales to be with them that night, Captain Travers—he was the oldest Officer of the 60th Rifles present, and had joined the Regiment earlier than any of them; he had come to them in spite of the coal strike, whether he would ever get back again they did not know. Their Association was going on in a very satisfactory manner, and it was pleasing to think that at the same hour in Cape Town another band of Riflemen of a Veterans' Association were dining together. Another branch had been formed at Gosport, and Colonel Fenwick was the President of it. They all knew that it was an enormous advantage for old Riflemen to be brought together as they were at that gathering, and no doubt other useful things might grow out of it. The idea had been taken up by other regiments, the Rifle Brigade had followed in their footsteps, and another regiment, the 1st Life Guards, of which he was Hon. Colonel: he was going to assist as their President next month in a new Veterans' Association. He did not know what they should have done both in their Club, the "Celer et Audax," and that Association, but for Major O'Shea, who had assisted them in every possible way, and they were most grateful to him for his kindness in arranging everything so well that night. They were glad to come back to their old haunts at those Territorial headquarters, and they were most grateful to the

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Colonel and officers of the Regiment for allowing them to return. Lord Grenfell coupled with the toast the name of Col.-Sergt. Frier, late of the 4th Battalion.

The toast having been drunk to the accompaniment of the "Huntsmen's Chorus," Col.-Sergt. GEORGE FRIER rose and said he was asked to be the mouthpiece of the Veterans present, and they desired to thank the officers very much for the interest they had taken in that Association. He had had the privilege of attending one or two Committee meetings in connection with the arrangements for that annual dinner, and one could scarcely imagine the amount of work that had been undertaken from the commencement to the present time. Those who had been in the habit of arranging anything might somewhat appreciate the enormous amount of work it had entailed to ensure such a success as they had that night. On behalf of the Association he thanked Lord Grenfell for the very kind way in which he had submitted the toast. He thought the majority present had attended nearly all the dinners that had taken place in connection with that Association, and it was a pleasure to meet old comrades year after year, many of whom before had not met for years. There were some things which the ordinary members of the Association did not know, and even if he was revealing a secret he was going to mention one fact, which was that the financial success of those dinners was undertaken by the officers past and present who formed the "Celer et Audax" Club, and he thought they, as old soldiers, appreciated what the officers of that Club had done for the men who served under them in years past. He was sure they would join in a hearty vote of thanks to the officers for ensuring the success of the dinners by their financial help. Many things had been suggested for the benefit of old Riflemen who had passed from the service. It was

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not every old soldier who had been successful in civil life after leaving the service; most of them had, perhaps, spent the best years of their lives in the service, and had to commence practically a new career after leaving it, and had depended a great deal on the support and recommendation they received from officers under whom they had served—many of them were indebted to their officers for recommendations to situations which they had obtained, and the officers were always interested in the welfare of the men who had served under them in the 60th Rifles. In connection with that Regiment and the Rifle Brigade there was what is known as "The Riflemen's Aid Society," and it had been thought that valuable assistance in connection with the Society might be rendered by having it mapped out in different districts, and that in each of those districts men who had served in the Regiment should undertake to investigate any case of distress brought before the Riflemen's Aid Society, and be also in a position to alleviate any immediate wants—in some instances the preliminary investigation must necessarily be long. The members of the "Celer et Audax" Club were anxious that the case of every man who needed help should be investigated. The matter was not a very easy one to carry out; it might not be difficult to map out districts, but what they should need was the names of men who in the different districts would be willing to undertake the work of inquiry. He again thanked Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell for the kind way in which he had given the toast, and he trusted they might have many more similarly pleasant evenings.

The veteran N.C.O.'s and Riflemen rose spontaneously to their feet and gave ringing cheers for their officers, ending with singing "They're jolly good fellows."

Lieut.-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B., gave the next toast, that of "COLONEL BERRY,

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THE OFFICERS, N.C.O.'s, AND RIFLEMEN OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA'S RIFLES." He said the pleasant duty had been entrusted to him of asking them very enthusiastically and warmly to drink to the toast—it was not the first time that as veterans of The King's Royal Rifle Corps they had had the pleasure of meeting their comrades and fellow Riflemen of the Queen Victoria's Rifles in their fine Drill Hall there, and they heartily thanked them for the hospitality extended to them. He would especially wish to thank the Band for their excellent music, and the Riflemen waiters for their kindly services. He should like to say a word or two on general matters on an occasion such as that. He wished to thank Col.-Sergt. Frier very emphatically for the excellent speech he had just made, because he thoroughly agreed in the view that the Veterans' Association would fail in its full object if it did not go somewhat further than mere eating and drinking. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee of the Veterans' Association, but he had now handed over the very responsible but very pleasant duties to his old comrade and gallant friend, General Fetherstonhaugh. The Committee thought, and he, as the late Chairman, very strongly agreed with them, that the time had now arrived when their Association was able to do great and lasting work for their old friends and comrades of the Regiment, whom fortune perhaps had not favoured. He believed that in the Metropolis they might well arrange to subdivide London into areas, and allot them among responsible Riflemen so as to ensure that all Riflemen living in London, whether in or out of work, were looked after. He considered that their efforts in this direction should be combined with the Riflemen's Aid Society at Winchester, to which they were all so indebted. The Committee, after carefully thinking over the details of such a scheme, considered it would be a good plan for the Committee to be enlarged in numbers, and for certain

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old, responsible, and well-known Riflemen in the different areas of London to be nominated to look up old Riflemen who might be living in such areas, and where help was needed, to bring the facts to the notice of the Riflemen's Aid Association. In this way they would turn to the best advantage the good comradeship which was the keynote of the old Regiment of which they were so proud. It should be always remembered that their Association was not a military one, it was a civilian one, it was for those who had retired from the Army and were Veterans—as brother Riflemen and old comrades. They were all on the same footing as brother Riflemen, and as old comrades, and they must fulfil their obligations to one another as such. The officers were content to lead them, they had led them in war, but they were no longer their commanders—they might be their leaders, but, as he had said, they were all on the same footing there of good comradeship and good fellowship. They would find in the vestibule of that hall a copy of the Regimental *Chronicle* for 1911; in that *Chronicle* was a brief history of the Regiment which had given some of them during the last twelve months many anxious moments to compile. But let him commend it to the notice of old Riflemen; an effort had been made for the first time in the history of the Regiment to balance up its services to itself, to the British Army, and to the British Empire. He would leave them as Riflemen to read carefully that short history of sixty pages, and to say when they had read the last page whether they did not think that Regiment did not hold an almost unique position in the records of the British Army. Bear in mind that the spirit in which the history was written was not one of self-adulation or self-pride, but to show the spirit which had actuated the past generation, and which actuates the present generation of Riflemen, and which was the keynote of the success it had achieved in all parts of the globe. He asked them to give by

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general acclamation three hearty cheers for Colonel Berry, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Riflemen of the 9th Battalion County of London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles).

The cheers were cordially given.

Major-General R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, C.B., submitted the concluding toast. Addressing the company as "My old friends and comrades," he said that as Chairman of their Association he was sure he was expressing their wishes when he said that they thanked Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell for coming that evening to preside at their annual dinner. He and many others of them remembered when Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell first joined the old Corps; in those days his Lordship did everything for the honour and welfare of those who served in it, and so he had done all through his life. Though Lord Grenfell now lived a strenuous and busy life, he still did everything he could for the old Regiment and for the Veterans' Association. He asked them to drink to the health of the Chairman, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell.

Acknowledging a very cordial reception of the toast, Lord GRENFELL said he was sure it was a great pleasure to the officers to look down the tables and see their old comrades and the old veterans, and the splendid old fellows the Chelsea Pensioners and Mutiny Veterans. But the thought would come to all of them of the dear old comrades they had lost, the comrades they had loved, and who had fought alongside them, but were no longer with them. He could not but think how a few years back the chair which he occupied that night with such great pleasure was filled by their dear old friend Sir Redvers Buller. As they broke up their pleasant party he was sure they would think not only of the happy evening they had passed, but of those old comrades whom they had known and lost.

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THE REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE Regimental Point-to-Point Races took place this year in conjunction with the V. W. H. Cricklade Hunt Point-to-Point Meeting, near Highworth, on March 6th. The course lay on each side of the Highworth-Lechlade Road. The start was made from near the seventh mile-stone on the west side of the road, and the course ran for just two miles parallel to the road, which it crossed at Mr. Carpenter's farm, turning back on the east side of the road to a point level with the seventh mile-stone: the total distance was just under four and a half miles. The course was all grass, and the fences fair samples of those met with in the V. W. H. country, but owing to the recent rains part of the course rode decidedly on the heavy side.

It was noticeable that the best race of the day was the V. W. H. Heavy Weight Race, which is accounted for by the fact that the pace at which the race was run was more uniform, and better suited to the distance and state of the ground. In both the Light Weight and Past and Present Regimental Races riders started off much too fast. The Regimental Heavy Weight Race was run at a better pace, and resulted in a most exciting finish between Mr. Gough's Arcadian and Mr. Porter's Merlin, the latter ridden very well by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Porter having had the bad luck to break his collar bone in the Past and Present Race.

Owing to the Coal Strike, several horses and riders were unable to get to the course. The weather was perfect, and there were over 1000 people present, mostly supporters of the V. W. H. Races. It was a pity that

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the Meeting was so far away, making it difficult for many Riflemen to be present.

The Stewards were as follows:—Colonel T. C. P. Calley, C.B., M.V.O., Capt. Fuller, M.F.H., Mr. J. Thornton, Capt. T. H. Deacon, Major-General W. Pitcairn Campbell, C.B., Major S. Mott, Mr. R. B. Bowly, Mr. H. C. Sutton, Lieut.-Col. S. W. Hare, Lieut.-Col. E. Northey.

Judges:—Capt. W. Fuller, M.F.H., and Major-General W. P. Campbell, C.B. Starter—Mr. H. C. Sutton. Clerk of the Scales—Mr. C. Shaw Clerk of the Course —Major Cecil Wilson.

The races took place over land kindly lent by Messrs. Dove, Owen Hill, Maundrell, Carpenter, Eddolls, and Wolfe Barry.

The Races.

The King's Royal Rifles Light Weight Race.—A Challenge Cup, presented by Brigadier-General the Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. For hunters, the property, on or before 15th February, 1912, of officers now serving in the Regiment, which, at time of starting, have not won a Point-to-Point race during the present and two preceding seasons, and have never won a race under National Hunt Rules or Rules of Racing. To be ridden by those qualified to enter. Catch weights 12st.; horses not ridden by owners 7lbs. extra.

Mr. L. G. Moore's ch.g. Loughborough	Owner	1
Captain R. E. Crichton's b.g. Outpost	Owner	2
Mr. A. J. Hunter's br.m. Rusheen	Owner	3
Captain G. Makin's br.g. Soldier	Owner	0
Captain J. E. Heseltine's b.g. Match Box	Owner	0
Mr. G. V. H. Gough's ch.g. Hard Times	Owner	0
Captain G. H. Barnett's ch. g. Hazel	Owner	0
Major G A. P. Rennie's b.g. Tiny	Owner	0
Captain Hereward Wake's br.g. Lucifer	Owner	0
Mr. H. C. M. Porter's b.g. Harker	Owner	0
Mr. P. J. R. Currie's b.g. Kismet	Owner	0

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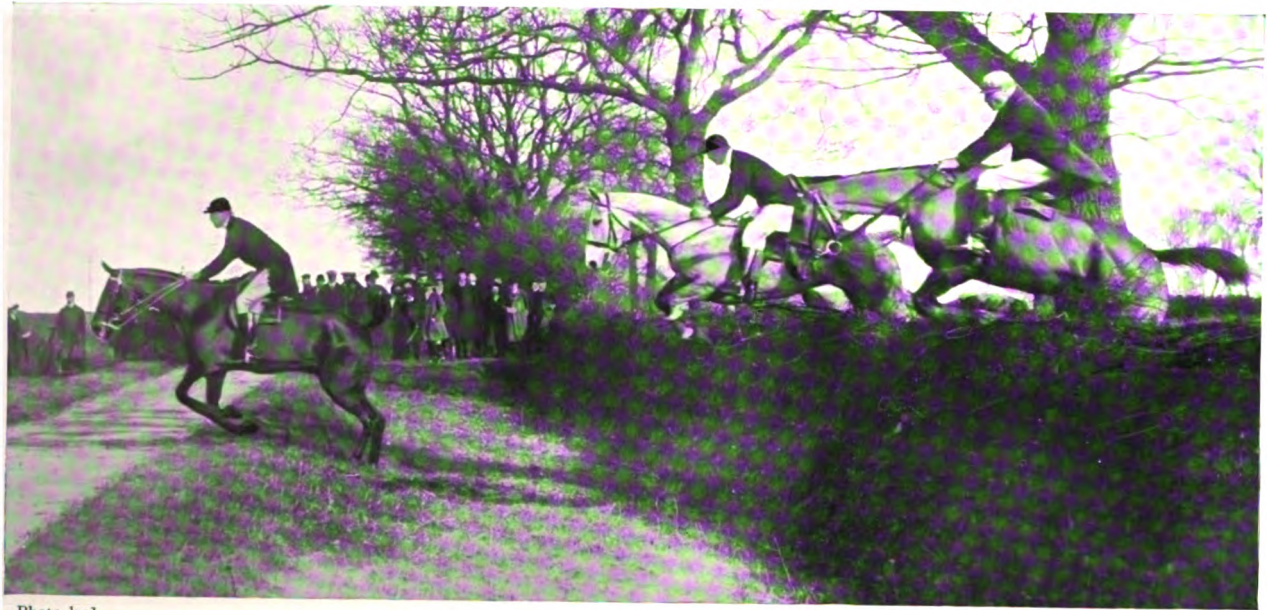


Photo by] [*The Bystander.*

THE PAST AND PRESENT RACE.

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The field kept together till the first double, in and out of the lane, Mr. Porter leading. Here Mr. Gough's Hard Times ran out, carrying with him Mr. Currie's Kismet. Mr. Porter kept the lead at a rattling pace, closely followed by Mr. Moore. The rest of the field now strung out. After crossing the road, the same order was maintained until the last turn for home, where Harker was pulled up, leaving Mr. Moore to win rather easily.

PAST AND PRESENT RACE.—A Challenge Cup, presented by His Majesty the King, to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. For hunters, the property, on or before 15th February, 1912, of members of the "Celer et Audax" Club, which, at time of starting, have never won a race under National Hunt Rules or Rules of Racing (Point-to-Point races excepted). To be ridden by those qualified to enter. Catch weights 13st.; horses not ridden by owners 7lbs. extra. Penalties for winners during the present and one preceding season, once 7lbs., more than once 10lbs. Post entries for horses which have started in other races at this meeting will be allowed at an additional entrance fee of one sovereign.

Captain H. W. Watson's b.g. TORBOY	Owner	1
Mr. L. G. Moore's br.g. BROOK END	Owner	2
Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny's b.g. DODFORD HOLT	Owner	3
Brigadier-Gen. T. L. N. Morland's ch.g. Dominion	Owner	0
Captain J. E. N. Heseltine's gr.g. Comber	Owner	0
Major Cecil Wilson's b.g. Actress	Owner	0
Captain G. Makin's b.g. Bonfire	Owner	0
Mr. B. W. Jackson's gr.g. Kenfold	Owner	0
Captain W. P. Lyne's bl.g. Mr. Haldane	Owner	0
Mr. H. C. M. Porter's b.g. Kasr-el-nil	Owner	0

This race was run much too fast from the start, with the result that most of the horses which survived the course could hardly crawl through the last fence. Dodford Holt and Dominion, which were third and fourth, were particularly done, and it was fortunate for them both that the last fence was not like that at Smeeth last year. Bonfire and Kasr-el-nil fell: Captain Makins was pinned under his horse for some time, but was none the worse: Mr. Porter fractured his collar bone. Brook End made the pace very hot till after crossing the road, when he was passed by Torboy. These two kept together till the third fence from home, when Torboy came away and won easily.

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HEAVY WEIGHT RACE.—A Challenge Cup, presented by Ulric Thynne, Esq., to which is added a sweepstake of one sovereign each. Catch weights 14st. Other conditions same as for Light Weight Race.

Mr. G. V. H. Gough's b.g. ARCADIAN	Owner	1
Mr. H. C. M. Porter's ch.g. MERLIN . . .	Mr. Jackson	2
Major G. A. P. Rennie's b.m. SIB	Owner	0
Captain H. W. Watson's b.g. The Turret	Owner	0

This race ended in a tremendous struggle between Arcadian and Merlin for first place. Particular interest was attached to the result, as the first home in this race among the officers of the 1st Battalion wins the Challenge Cup presented to the Battalion in India many years ago by Brigadier-General H. B. MacCall. The first three happened all to belong to the 1st Battalion. Mr. Gough, therefore, won both the Regimental Heavy Weight and General MacCall's Cup. Mr. Porter had won the latter the two previous years.

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OLD REGIMENTAL DOCUMENTS.

In the *Chronicle* of last year it was mentioned that Major-General Astley Terry had most kindly presented to the Regiment two large volumes of valuable documents. The following is a list of their contents:—

Vol. I.

1 and 2.—*George III*, Ds. S. (documents signed). (i) The original Commission as first Governor of Quebec of Major-General Hon. Jas. Murray (Colonel Commandant 1759–68). Dated 27th Oct., 1760. With seal of George II. (ii) Granting a bounty of £100 to the widow of Major John Rutherford, 60th Regiment; killed at Ticonderoga. Dated 20th May, 1789.

George III. D. S. Warrant for pay of Captain Richard Porter as Commandant of Kingston (Carlton Island) 1790. (Captain Richard Porter, 60th Regt. 3rd (?) Battalion).

3.—*George, P.R.*, afterwards George IV. D. S. Commission of Thomas Abell as Ensign, 60th Regiment. Dated 15th July, 1813.

4.—*Queen Victoria.* A. L. (Autograph Letter), third person, to the Duke of Wellington, regarding the loss of the *Birkenhead.* N.B.—A cutting from the catalogue of the dealer from whom this letter was obtained is attached to this document in the hope that the knowledge of the value of even a small item may suggest care in the custody of these documents.

5.—*Major-General Jeffery Amherst*, Commander-in-Chief in America (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Regiment, September, 1758—September, 1768, and November, 1768—August, 1797). D. S. Dated 2nd December, 1759.

6.—*Major-General Hon. Thomas Gage*, Commander-in-Chief in America (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Regiment, September—Nov., 1768). D. S.

7 and 8.—*Sir Jeffery Amherst.* A.L.S. (autograph letter signed), recommending the promotion of Captain George Etherington and others. Dated 22nd September, 1770. A.D.S. (autograph document signed) giving names of officers

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appointed to the Regiment, including Harry Burrard and Robert Lethbridge. Dated 5th February, 1776.

9 to 49.—*Lord Amherst.* A fine series, chiefly A. Ls. S. and Ds. S., referring to the appointment, promotion, and leave of officers of the 60th.

50.—*H.R.H. The Duke of York,* Commander-in-Chief (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Regiment, 1797—1827). D. S. in two places, submitting to the King that Major-General Hunter, Colonel Commandant 60th, 1796—1805, be appointed to the Staff in Canada, and that a 6th Battalion be added to the Regiment. Docketed 17th April, 1799.

51 and 52.—*H.R.H. Adolphus Duke of Cambridge* (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Rifles, 1827—50). (i) D. S. Order and receipt for his own pay. Also (ii) A. D. S. Order for admission to House of Lords and an envelope franked. The last two showing variations in signature.

53 and 54.—*Prince Albert* (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Rifles, 1850—52). (i) In third person, with initial "A," *n.d., circa* 1844. (ii) Three words signed "Albert," dated 13th August, 1844.

55.—*General Viscount Beresford* (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Rifles, 1852—54). A. L. S. 25th August, 1818.

56.—*Field-Marshal Viscount Gough* (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Rifles, 1854—69). A. L. S. Dated 22nd June, 1849.

57.—*George, Duke of Cambridge* (Colonel-in-Chief, 60th Rifles, 1869—1904). Answer to Sir Redvers Buller regarding Regimental dinner.

VOL. II.

58.—*London Gazette,* 16th October, 1759, containing despatches from General Wolfe and Admiral Sanders after the attack at Montmorenci.

59 and 60.—*Major-General Hon. James Murray* (Colonel Commanding 60th Regiment, 1759—68). (i) D. S., bill of exchange. Dated 26th December, 1765. (ii) Regarding appointment in 60th. Dated 18th October, 1787.

61.—*General Sir Frederick Haldimand* (Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, 1756–72; Colonel Commanding, 1772–91). D.S.

62.—D. S. by General Alured Clarke (Colonel Commandant 60th Regiment, 1791—94), by Adolphus, Duke of

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Cambridge (Colonel-in-Chief 1827—50), and by Major-General Harry Burrard (Lieutenant and Captain, 60th Regiment, 1776—87).

63.—*Major-General Robert Brownrigg* (Colonel Commandant 60th Regiment, 1799). Dated 13th May, 1803.

64.—*Major-General Hon. John Hope* (afterwards Lord Hopetown, Colonel Commandant 60th Regiment, 1805—6). D. S., dated 17th December, 1807.

65.—*Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost* (Ensign, 60th, 1779; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1794; Colonel Commandant, 1806—12). D. S., dated 2nd May, 1814.

66.—*Major-General Sir James Kempt* (Colonel Commandant 60th Regiment, 1813—18). D. S., dated 13th November, 1828.

67 and 68.—*Viscount Melville* (Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th Rifles, 1844—55; Colonel Commandant, 1864—76). A. L. S. (i) A private note, dated 30th October, 1868. (ii) Regarding Regimental dress, dated 13th October, 1873, to Captain Astley Terry.

69.—*General Viscount Templeton* (Captain, 60th Rifles, 1827—30; Colonel Commandant, 1862—76). A. L. S. to Major-General Terry, dated 23rd March, 1889.

70.—*General Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge* (Colonel Commandant, 1886—90). A. L. S. to Major-General Terry. Dated 20th March 1889.

71.—*Major-General Hawley* (Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, 60th, 1857—74; Colonel Commandant, 1890—98). A. L. S. to Captain Astley Terry, concerning Regimental canteen. Dated 18th April, 1871.

72 and 73.—*General Sir Redvers Buller* (Ensign to Colonel Commandant 60th, 1858—1908. A. Ls. S. to Major-General Terry. (i) Concerning Regimental history. Dated 28th September, 1905. (ii) Concerning Regimental dinner. Dated 15th June, 1906.

74.—*Captain John Bradstreet* (Captain, 60th [Major-General], 1757—1774). A. L. S. to Major Robertson, 60th. Dated 9th May, 1757.

75.—*Captain John Brown* (60th, 1764—5). D. S., receipts for rations, value £214. 12*s.* 1*d.* Dated 27th Oct., 1765.

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76 to 79.—*Major* (*afterwards Sir*) *John Moore* (60th Regiment, 1788). (i) D. S. Company abstract, signed also by Lieutenant John Johnes, 60th. Dated 15th May, 1788. (ii) Bill for rationing prisoners sent to Major John Moore, 4th Battalion. 9th June, 1788. (iii) A. L. S. to Lieutenant Johnes. Dated 15th November, 1788. (iv) L. S. Signed also by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, formerly 60th Regiment, and by Major-General Whetham (Colonel Commandant, 1811—12). The first three of these items were presented by General Sir James Hills-Johnes, especially for this collection.

80.—*Captain Colin Campbell* (afterwards Lord Clyde; Captain, 60th Regiment, 1813—18). A. L. S., written a few weeks after he left the Regiment.

81 and 82.—*Duc d' Orleans* (attached to 60th in India). Two A. Ls. S., differently signed, to Major-General Terry.

83.—*Major Prince Christian Victor* (60th Rifles, 1888—1900). A. L. S. to Major-General Terry. 19th April, 1894.

84 and 85.—*Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury* (Commanding 1st Battalion 60th Rifles). (i) A. L. S. requesting that the grade of Ensign may be changed to that of second-lieutenant. Dated 18th June, 1824. (ii) L. S. from Adjutant General to Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury announcing change of designation of the Regiment. Dated 19th June, 1824.

86.—Letter from *Army Agents* announcing certain promotions and appointments, including retirement of the Marquis of Douro (afterwards second Duke of Wellington), and appointment of (Sir) Arthur Cunyngham. Dated 1st December, 1830.

87.—Letter from *Adjutant-General* to O.C. 1st Battalion announcing change of the designation of the Regiment. Dated 12th November, 1830.

The chief feature of the collection is the long series of letters of Lord Amherst, almost entirely in his own writing, though he was Commander-in-Chief at the time, showing the very great interest he must have taken in the Regiment. All the Colonels-in-Chief are represented, except General James Abercromby, 1757–8.

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THE REGIMENTAL MARCH.

I HAD intended writing an article on the march music of the Regiment generally since its formation, but, fearing that I might trespass upon the province of the historian, I have decided to confine my remarks to the rival claims of "The Huntsmen's Chorus" and the so-called "Lützow's Wild Chace" to the title of "The Old Regimental March."

On the 2nd July, 1817, Weber wrote the first note of his opera, "Der Freischütz," in which "The Huntsmen's Chorus" occurs, and took nearly three years to complete it, finishing on the 13th May, 1820. It was produced on the 18th June, 1821, and it is probable that this air was adopted as the "quick march" of the 60th soon after that date.

It is an interesting fact that the Rifle Brigade also played this march up to 1852.

It is not easy to determine the exact date when "Lützow's Wild Chace" crept into use in the 1st Battalion, but there is sufficient evidence forthcoming to fix it approximately.

Major Courtenay left in 1842, having never heard of any march but "The Huntsmen's Chorus."

Colonel Webbe Butler, when he took over command of the 3rd Battalion in 1861, changed their march from "The Lützow" to "The Huntsmen's Chorus," telling the officers—including the present writer—that he was in the 1st Battalion when the former was introduced, much to his disgust and that of others. As he had rejoined that Battalion in 1844, the change could not have taken place prior to that year.

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Captain MacQueen states that "The Lützow" was played when he joined the 1st Battalion in 1849, and even when his brother joined in 1845. Probably, therefore, this latter year was the date of its introduction; but it appears to have been used at first only as an alternative march, and did not actually oust "The Huntsmen's Chorus" till 1854, or, according to the evidence of Colonel J. Hare, even later still.

It is said that the 2nd Battalion tried "The Lützow," but did not approve of it; and the only other instance of its being used in the Regiment was during the first five years of the 3rd Battalion.

"Lützow's Wild Chace" is really a fine thing. The song was written by the poet Körner in 1813, while he was Adjutant of Lützow's famous Corps of Volunteers, and shortly before his death on the field of battle. It was set to music by Weber.

Being a Cavalry march, it was naturally found unsuitable, even for Riflemen, so it was handed over to the bandmaster of the 1st Battalion for re-arrangement. The ingenuity of this musician proved insufficient for the task, and, failing to make anything of it, he coolly scored out the whole of Weber's fine composition, and substituted an air said to be by Von Gehrich, a composer of small fame, written for a song by Bornemann, called "Jägerleben." Then, to save appearances, he threw in here and there a bar or two of Weber's "Lützow"!

But even these bars were found inconvenient, and they were eliminated; and the march, though now entirely "Jägerleben," was still falsely called "Lützow's Wild Chace."

In 1882 the present writer obtained permission of the authorities to resume "The Huntsmen's Chorus" in the 1st Battalion, and thus to conform to the practice of the Regiment generally.

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In 1905 permission was given to the Regiment to resume the old quick step, "Lützow's Wild Chace," the Weber bars being again inserted.

What is the result of the foregoing evidence? Two things are conclusively proved. First, that the quick step now played by the Regiment is *not* "Lützow's Wild Chace," but a mongrelised version of "Jägerleben," and, secondly, that "The Huntsmen's Chorus" alone has a right to the title of "The Old Regimental March."

ASTLEY TERRY,
Major-General.

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OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST

ON HALF PAY OR EXTRA REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Field-Marshal Right Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	
Major-Gen. Sir Gerald Kitson, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., *p.s.c.*	Commanding 2nd Div., India.
Major-Gen. W. P. Campbell, C.B. ...	Half Pay.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. N. L. Morland, C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Commanding 2nd Inf. Brigade, Blackdown.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., *p.s.c.*	In charge of Administration, Western Command, Chester.
Col. F. A. Fortescue, C.B., *p.s.c.* ...	Commanding Rifle Depôt.
Col. O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O., A.D.C., *p.s.c.*	Commanding Hampshire Inf. Bde. (Territorial Force).
Col. R. Oxley	General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Staff College, Camberley.
Major Hon. C. J. Sackville-West, *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Imperial General Staff, War Office.
Major L. F. Phillips, *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Canada.
Major W. L. Allgood	Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Longmoor.
Major G. V. Hordern	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Canada.
Capt. J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* ...	General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Staff College, Camberley.
Capt. H. Wake, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Brigade Major, 2nd Inf. Brigade, Blackdown.
Capt. L. E. A. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.
Capt. G. Makins, M.V.O.	Adjutant Queen's Westminster Rifles, 16th (County of London) Battalion.
Capt. S. F. Mc I. Lomer	Adjutant 6th Notts and Derbys.
Capt. G. Barnett	Adjutant, 9th Battalion (City of London) Regiment.
Capt. G. T. Lee	Adjutant 5th Battalion K. R. Rifle Corps.
Capt. G. C. Kelly	West African Frontier Force.
Capt. G. Dalby	Adjutant 6th Bn. K.R. Rifle Corps.

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Name.	*Nature of Employment or Half Pay.*
Capt. F. W. L. Edwards	Egyptian Army.
Lieut. H. W. M. Watson	A.D.C. to Gen. Officer Comdg. 5th Division, Curragh.
Lieut. W. H. Deedes	Gendarmerie, Turkish Empire.
Lieut. L. Aylmer	Inspector of Abyssinian Frontier.
Lieut. J. F. R. Hope	Adjutant 8th (City of London) Regiment.
Lieut. J. S. Mellor	Adjutant Eton College Officers' Training Corps.
Lieut. J. H. S. Dimmer	West African Regiment, Sierra Leone.
Lieut. W. Judge...	Quarter-Master, 6th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Lieut. W. Sherman	Quarter-Master, 5th Bn. K.R.R.C.
Capt. Howard	Brigade-Major, Devon and Cornwall Inf. Brigade, Exeter.
Capt. Curling	Staff Officer, 5th Div., Ireland.
Lieut. Barker	A.D.C. to G.O.C., South Africa.

STUDENTS AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Capt. W. A. Kay.
Capt. R. E. Crichton.
Capt. E. A. Bradford.
Lieut. A. Hunter.

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REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

1912.

JANUARY 12TH.—MOUNTED INFANTRY POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

At the Annual Mounted Infantry Point-to-Point Races, held at Farringdon, Mr. R. H. Bond in the race for the Inter-Battalion Cup for Mounted Infantry cobs beat a useful field of thirty-five on Fanatic. Won by a short head.

JANUARY 28TH.—DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

The death took place on January 28th, at Dover, of Daniel Walker, at the age of 88. Walker enlisted in the Regiment in 1843, and completed most of his service in the 1st Battalion. He was in possession of the Punjaub, Mutiny, and Good Conduct Medals.

The 2nd Battalion from Shorncliffe sent representatives to attend the funeral.

VETERANS' DINNER. (See page 78.)

On March 2nd the Annual Dinner of the Veterans' Association took place at 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell was in the chair, and 270 Veterans enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

MARCH 6TH.—REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT RACES. (See page 81.)

The Races this year were held in conjunction with the V.W.H. Cricklade Hunt Meeting at Highworth. The Past and Present Race was won by Captain Watson's Torboy—owner up.

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MARCH 1ST.

Captain J. H. Davidson, D.S.O., was appointed a General Staff Officer, second grade, at the Staff College.

MARCH 8TH. — THE MILITARY DOUBLES RACKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

This competition took place at Prince's Club during this week. In the semi-final round the 1st Battalion (Captain T. H. Harker and Lieutenant E. B. Denison) beat the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. The final was played on Thursday, when the Yorkshire Light Infantry won the championship by four games to one.

MARCH 14TH.—FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOYAL GREEN JACKETS' LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS.

This function, held at the Guildhall, Winchester, on the above date, will be memorable in the annals of the Lodge as a most successful gathering.

The chair was taken by the Mayor (Councillor F. W. Holdaway), and the members of the Lodge were successful in securing the attendance of the Grand Master of the Unity (Bro. A. W. Warren, J.P.) and Director Major J. Hawkins.

The number of members has now reached 718, or one Rifleman in every five of the Battalions serving at home. This is a very satisfactory twelvemonth's work, and it is now hoped that the Lodge being placed firmly on its feet will continue to make good progress.

MARCH 18TH.—EXTRACT, "LONDON GAZETTE."

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Chaplin, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the half-pay list.

Major Charles Gosling to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* C. S. Chaplin.

EVELYN WOOD COMPETITION.

This event took place on April 12th at Stoney Castle Range, at Pirbright, under the auspices of the Aldershot

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Rifle Meeting. Twenty-four teams entered for the competition, with the result that H Company, 1st Battalion, and No. 4 Company, 3rd Coldstream Guards, tied for first place with the score of 88. In the deciding shoot the Coldstream Guards beat the 1st Battalion by 98 points to 90, thus winning the trophy.

MAY 11TH.—MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

At the Rifle Depôt, on May 11th, Colonel Jenkins presented Mr. H. Holman, of the Newport School, late colour-sergeant of the 2nd Battalion, with the medal for meritorious service. Mr. Holman is in his 76th year, and saw service in the Indian Mutiny and the China War.

MAY 15TH.

Colonel R. Oxley was appointed to the First Grade General Staff at the Staff College.

JUNE 7TH.—REGIMENTAL DINNER. (See page 69.)

The Regimental Dinner took place on June 7th, at Whitehall Rooms. Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell was in the chair, and we were glad to welcome the four Colonels-Commandant.

The attendance of officers was almost a record—one hundred and twenty-five sitting down to dinner. The Colonel-in-Chief sent a message graciously expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

Lord Grenfell proposed the toast of the Past and Present Officers of the Celer et Audax Club, and during his speech announced that Major-General Astley Terry had presented another handsome gift to the Regiment in the form of an album, containing a collection of coloured prints of the uniform worn by the King's Royal Rifle Corps at different periods. This interesting collection has taken many years to complete, and the Chairman, speaking for the members of the Club, thanked Major-General Terry for his valuable gift.

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GUARD OF HONOUR ON THE OCCASION OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S VISIT TO WINCHESTER.

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Lord Grenfell also intimated that the Rifle Brigade had practically agreed to take joint action with the Regiment in forming a Green Jackets' Museum at Winchester.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE (INDIA).

The result of this shooting competition, open to British Troops and Volunteers in India, was:—3rd Battalion winners, 4th Battalion second, with scores of 662 and 639 respectively.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

All ranks of the Regiment were much gratified to see that the name of Major-General Sir Edward Hutton appeared in the King's Birthday Honours List amongst the recipients of a K.C.B., an honour which he has well merited, and on the receipt of which we offer him our heartiest congratulations.

JULY 1ST.—COMMAND OF THE RIFLE DEPÔT.

Colonel Jenkins' period of appointment in command of the Rifle Depôt having expired, Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., has been selected to fill the vacancy.

JULY 15TH.—HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WINCHESTER.

On the occasion of the King and Queen visiting Winchester on July 15th to attend the service to commemorate the completion of the repairs to the Cathedral, the Rifle Depôt found a Guard of Honour, under the command of Captain Foljambe, and the recruits from the Depôt assisted to line the streets. Owing to press of time His Majesty was unable to inspect the members of the National Reserve on the Depôt Square as originally arranged.

JULY 16TH.

The Regiment is indebted to Colonel R. Oxley for his gift of the original commission of Captain J. Stanton,

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of the Royal American Regiment, dated October 27th, 1760. The presentation of this document encourages the hope that other officers may follow Colonel Oxley's example, and thus the Green Jackets' Historical Museum may soon contain a collection of documents worthy of the history of the two distinguished Regiments.

JULY 15TH.—GREEN JACKET WEEK.

Owing to the sad death of Major W. Barnett, the festivities of the week were cancelled. No cricket was played, with the exception of the match against the Free Foresters, which commenced on Friday, the 18th. The Free Foresters won the toss, and going in made 433, of which W. R. C. Laverton contributed 105. The Green Jackets were dismissed for a total of 237, and following on, knocked up 247 for four wickets, Toynbee making 102 not out. The match thus ended in a draw.

JULY 22ND.

Captain C. A. Howard was appointed Brigade-Major, Devon and Cornwall Territorial Infantry Brigade.

AUGUST 6TH.

The following letter was received from Lord Stamfordham by Lord Grenfell:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
5th August, 1912.

MY DEAR GRENFELL,

I have laid before the King the copy of *A Brief History of The King's Royal Rifle Corps*, which the Celer et Audax Club have been good enough to present to His Majesty as Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifles.

The King desires me to express his best thanks for the book, which he accepts with much pleasure.

Yours very truly,

STAMFORDHAM.

Field-Marshal the Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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SEPTEMBER 11TH.—MAJOR J. A. HOPE, M.P.

Our congratulations are due to Major J. A. Hope on his gallant victory in the three-cornered contest for the vacancy at Midlothian, a success which was the more welcome as it was unexpected. Whilst serving with his Regiment, Major Hope's oratorial talents had few opportunities of asserting themselves, but now in the freer air of the House of Commons, we wish him the success which his undoubted gifts deserve.

SEPT. 20TH.—EXTRACT FROM "LONDON GAZETTE."

Colonel H. Mends, retired pay, is granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 30TH.—LORD ROBERTS' 80TH BIRTHDAY.

The following telegram was sent to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on the occasion of his 80th birthday by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell:—

On behalf of The King's Royal Rifles, with which you were so intimately connected by a tie we all recognize, I send you our greetings and hearty good wishes.

GRENFELL,
Senior Commandant, King's Royal Rifles.

The gallant action by which poor Freddy Roberts met his death and earned him a V.C. at Colenso, whilst serving as A.D.C. to the late Sir Redvers Buller, will ever be green in our memory.

It may be of interest to Riflemen to know that the first Regiment to hold a Regimental Dinner was the Coldstream Guards, and that we, shortly after that date (1854), followed their example, at the instigation of Lord Melville, who came to us from the Coldstream Guards.

NOVEMBER 21ST.

The following is an extract from the latest report which has reached the British Red Cross Society from

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their director, Major Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G., in his cholera camps around Chatalja:—

Captain Deedes unfortunately has to leave to-morrow, as his duty is to go to Smyrna. He has been invaluable to me, and is one of the most resourceful, effective officers I have ever seen, with a perfect knowledge of Turkish and of the Turks. His gendarmerie uniform and rank have procured us help whenever it was wanted. That this line of communications has been so quickly opened, without any army or official assistance, and without any friction with anyone, is largely due to his efforts.

Captain W. H. Deedes is seconded under the Foreign Office, and is at present employed in the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie. He offered his services to the Red Cross Society as his knowledge of Turkish led him to think he might be useful in organizing a cholera camp near the Chatalja lines.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF RIFLEMEN.

On July 10th a slight gas explosion occurred at 59, Fernhill Road, Paddington, with the result that a child, named Mary Cressy, had her clothing set on fire. She ran into the street a mass of flames, and was seized by Corporal E. B. Madden, who beat out the flames with his hands and coat. Madden displayed great bravery and presence of mind. As a reward for his gallant conduct, on December 7th Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Settle, Commanding the Sixth Brigade of the National Reserve, at the Metropolitan Music Hall, Paddington, presented him with a cheque of £3. 3*s*., awarded by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.

Another brave act was performed by John Starchfield.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the shooting affair by a man of the name of Titus, at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on September 27th. The murderer rushed out of the hotel, and with splendid

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pluck was seized by Starchfield, who endeavoured to disarm him. In his efforts he was shot in the abdomen, and still lies in the Middlesex Hospital in a critical condition. At the trial of Titus, the Judge awarded Starchfield a sum of £50 under an Act of George IV as a reward for his gallant conduct.

AN ECHO OF THE MUTINY.

On the occasion of Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, paying a state visit to Rampur, in October, 1910, His Highness the Nawab, hearing that I was in the Regiment, said he wanted to show me something of which he was very proud, and produced a photograph of an illuminated parchment certificate presented to his grandfather after the Mutiny by the officers of the 1st Battalion, which speaks for itself, and of which the following is a copy:—

To His Highness Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan,
Nawab of Rampur.

We have been gratified by the presentation of your Highness's much admired and valuable gift to us through Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of Rohilcund.

In expressing to your Highness how deeply sensible we are of this flattering mark of your Highness's appreciation of the exertions of British troops, we venture to hope in your Highness's belief that we derived additional satisfaction in the performance of our duties, from their being in favour of a ruler to whose protection so many of our countrymen owe their safety and preservation. The events which called for the presence of British soldiers in your Highness's territory can never be forgotten by the many amongst us, who were engaged in them throughout, till final success led to our interview with your Highness in Moradabad.

We beg to assure your Highness that to afford a hearty welcome to their friends and allies is foremost among the pleasing duties of British soldiers.

The elegant candelabrum will remain with the Battalion as a record of its services in those eventful times and will be handed down as a testimony of the faithful adherence

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of your Highness to the cause of the British Government at a time when so many Princes and Chiefs forsook their allegiance.

John Jones, Colonel, 60th Royal Rifles; Ch. North, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major; J. H. Ker Innes, Deputy Inspector General; H. F. Williams, Major; Herbert Deedes, Major; G. V. Mc Laren, Captain; R. F. Jennings, Lieutenant; G. G. Turle, Lieutenant; R. F. St. Andrews St. John, Lieutenant; W. Tedlie, Major and Captain; C. H. Bower, Lieutenant; Geo. Kelly, Lieutenant and Adjutant; C. Jones, Major and Captain; W. F. Carleton, Captain; J. Hare, Captain; Cromer Ashburnham, Lieutenant; N. Willoughby-Wallace, Lieutenant; Fred Austin, Lieutenant; J. Young, Lieutenant; P. Chaplin, Lieutenant; S. Mortimer, Lieutenant; A. H. Woodgate, Lieutenant; C. F. Bower, I.M.S; J. D. Dundas, Captain.

I have no doubt that this candelabrum is still in the 1st Battalion Mess, unless by bad luck it was lost in the *Warren Hastings*.*

R. G. JELF.

The funeral of the late Major-General C. E. T. Metcalf, C.B., late Rifle Brigade, took place on December 17th at Aston Churchyard, Herts.

Amongst those who attended the funeral were Major-General Sir Ronald Lane (representing the Duke of Connaught), General the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, and Major-General Sir Leopold Swaine. Colonel Sir Guy Campbell also attended the funeral, and represented the Regiment in an expression of sympathy for the loss the Rifle Brigade has sustained by the death of this gallant and distinguished officer.

* This candelabrum is still in the possession of the 1st Battalion. The inscription on it reads :—

"To commemorate the relief of Maradabad,
April 25, 1858,
His Highness Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan,
Nawab of Rampur,
In grateful recollection of the friendly welcome given to him by
British soldiers, presented this plate to Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B.,
and the Officers 1st 60th Rifles."

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THE GREEN JACKET MUSEUM.

A committee composed of members representing the two Regiments assembled at the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, on July 29th. After discussing various matters it was decided to form a sub-committee to select a site and arrange other details and to report their action to the committee at a later date. The committee again

"REGIMENTAL HISTORY."

THE Editor hopes to bring out the first volume of the *Regimental History* during the spring, and concurrently will be published a smaller volume on uniform and armaments with coloured illustrations. The price of the former will be 15*s.* and of the latter 5*s.*, but the Editor cannot guarantee that these will be the exact prices at which the two publications will be sold, as final arrangements are not yet completed.

Intending purchasers should apply to the publishers, MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W., for copies.

or documents dealing with the History of the Regiment.

IV. Such papers should be sent to Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., Commanding the Rifle Depôt.

(Signed) F. A. FORTESCUE, Colonel,
Hon. Sec. the Celer et Audax Club.

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John Jones, Colonel, 60th Royal Rifles; Ch. North, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major; J. H. Ker Innes, Deputy Inspector General; H. F. Williams, Major; Herbert Deedes, Major; G. V. Mc Laren, Captain; R. F. Jennings, Lieutenant; C. C. Turle, Lieutenant; R. F. St. Andrews

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THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY.

I. It is hoped that the first volume will be published during 1918.

II. The "Historical Sub-Committee" is most anxious to gather material for the chapters dealing with more recent campaigns in which officers still serving may have taken part, and would be most grateful if officers and others would embody their experiences in the form of short narratives based on recollection, letters, or diaries.

III. Officers who cannot assist by communicating their personal experiences can still do so by passing on this request to officers who have retired or are extra-Regimentally employed, or by forwarding diaries, letters, or documents dealing with the History of the Regiment.

IV. Such papers should be sent to Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., Commanding the Rifle Depôt.

(Signed) F. A. FORTESCUE, Colonel,
Hon. Sec. the Celer et Audax Club.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

1st Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

December 1st, 1911, to November 31st, 1912.

December 16th, 1911.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Oxley completed his command of the Battalion.

December 20th.—Major E. Northey (2nd Battalion) promoted Lieutenant-Colonel to Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Oxley promoted Colonel.

December 23rd.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Northey took over the command of the Battalion.

February 12th, 1912.—Major G. A. P. Rennie, D.S.O., posted to Rifle Sub-Depôt.

February 26th.—Major G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O., rejoined the Battalion from the Rifle Sub-Depôt.

Captain H. B. Kennedy was appointed A.D.C. to the Brigadier (Brigadier-General R. H. Davies, C.B.) for the training season.

March 6th.—Regimental Point-to-Point Races at Highworth, near Swindon, in connection with the V.W.H. Point-to-Point Races.

Lieutenant G. V. H. Gough won the Heavy Weight Race, and also Colonel McCalls' cup in the Light Weight Race.

March 7th.—The Regimental Cross Country Race was held over a five and a half mile course in the Long Valley.

This was won by Lance-Corporal Billingham, E Company, who won Lord Robert Manners' Cup. 450 starters. Best Company, E Company; next best, F

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Company. The going was good, but the majority thought the course was a little short.

During February Captain B. J. Curling was appointed Staff Captain, 5th Division, and proceeded to Ireland to take up his appointment.

March 22nd.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Banon joined.

March 27th.—The Aldershot Command Cross-country Race, open to all units in the Command. A stiff course of about eight miles. Our team was ninth.

March 28th.—The double company system was started in the Aldershot Command.

April 3rd.—Captain G. A. Armytage promoted Major.

April 10th.—The " Evelyn Wood " competition took place.

H Company (Captain A. D. Legard) tied with the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards for first place, but were, unfortunately, beaten by eight points in the shoot-off.

This competition consists of a seven mile march and an attack practice, and is open to one Company from all infantry units in the Aldershot Command.

April 22nd.—Lieutenant G. J. Jackson was attached to the Royal Artillery for the training season.

April 24th—27th.—No. 3 Company (Captain F. G. Willan) went on a company march in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

April 30th.—No. 3 Company (Captain F. G. Willan) won the Douglas Shield. This competition is for infantry units of the 2nd Division. The double company to represent each Battalion is selected by lot at the conclusion of Company Training.

The competition is an attack practice, and greatly depends on the course of action adopted by the commander, and tests the efficiency of the N.C.O.'s and men to a very high extent.

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Second Lieutenant C. G. E. Clowes joined pending embarkation for the 3rd Battalion during the trooping season, but eventually exchanged with Second Lieutenant E. R. H. Herbert.

May 13th.—Battalion Training commenced, this lasted ten days. Seventy N.C.O.'s and men converted their service and left the Battalion. Many good shots and excellent soldiers were included amongst these.

May 15th.—Their Majesties the King and Queen came to Aldershot, and, on the 16th, saw the Battalion, on a field day, crossing the canal by extemporised rafts. Their Majesties took great interest in the proceedings, and, after watching the operations for some time, His Majesty informed the Commanding Officer that he was very pleased at the manner in which the Battalion had carried out their task.

May 30th.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Northey and eighteen officers attended a Levée at St. James's Palace.

June 7th.—Nearly all the officers were present at the Regimental Dinner.

June 11th.—Aldershot day at Ranelagh. The Battalion team was unfortunately defeated by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Second Lieutenant H. Capel, 5th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, joined the Battalion for six months attachment.

July 1st.—Brigade Training commenced; except for two days, when the Battalion was under canvas at Royal Common, about six miles South of Aldershot, this training was done from barracks daily.

August 13th—16th.—The Battalion was taken for Medical Manœuvres.

August 19th and following days.—The Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting took place. The Battalion did exceedingly well in team and individual prizes (*vide* Musketry Account).

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September 6th.—No. 3 Company (Captain F. G. Willan) was second in the "Smith-Dorrien" Competition.

This is a competition to test the methods of training and compare the results of firing in collective field practices. Open to squadrons of Cavalry and double companies of Infantry units in the Aldershot Command.

There are three stages—Battalion, Brigade, and final. No. 3 Company won the Cup presented by General Belfield for being the best in the 6th Brigade.

September 8th.—The Battalion left for the manœuvres, which lasted two days. For the Command manœuvres the Battalion and the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, with artillery and cavalry, formed the skeleton force. Very bad weather was experienced for this first week, but, luckily, it was fine for the Army manœuvres the following week. Aldershot was reached during the night of 21st—22nd September.

October 1st.—Lieutenant P. G. Chaworth-Musters went to the Sub-Depot for a tour of duty, vice Lieutenant J. G. Hargreaves.

October 14th.—Individual Winter Training commenced.

October 25th.—Captain R. N. Abadie was appointed Brigade-Major of the Staffordshire Territorial Brigade.

November 1st.—Second Lieutenant E. G. W. Bourke was promoted Lieutenant.

The A.R.A. results have not yet been announced, but it is hoped that the Battalion is high up in the Inter-Company Competition, Hopton, and Young Soldiers' Cups, in all of which good scores have been made.

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1st Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Northey.

Major G. C. Shakerley, D.S.O.
„ G. A. Armytage.
Captain A. D. Legard.
„ H. B. Kennedy.
Lieut. G. J. Jackson.
„ A. P. Evans.
„ J. G. Hargreaves.
„ A. M. Wakefield-Saunders.
„ W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-Gore.
„ A. L. Bonham-Carter.
„ G. V. H. Gough.
Captain F. G. Willan.
„ G. Culme-Seymour.
„ F. L. Pardoe.
„ E. B. Denison.
Lieut. E. G. W. Bourke.
2nd Lieut. A. H. Brocklehurst.
„ H.H. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, K.C.V.O.
„ J. S. Alston.
„ R. A. Banon.
„ C. G. E. Clowes.

Adjutant—Lieutenant R. H. Woods.

Quarter-Master—Lieutenant A. Harman.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major	W. Beck.
Bandmaster	T. Brown.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	G. Evans.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant G. Knaggs.
Orderly-Room-Clerk	Sergeant J. W. Biltcliffe.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	A. Warner.
Sergeant-Bugler	J. Richards.
Sergeant-Cook	A. Hopkins.
Band-Sergeant	F. Tyler.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. O'Leary.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. J. Cosier.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor	P. McVittie.
Sergeant-Master-Shoemaker	W. Byrne.
Armourer-Quarter-Master-Sergeant	F. W. Hunt.

Colour-Sergeants.

A Company	A. J. Hill.
B „	H. Moulsher.
C „	W. J. Cox.
D „	H. Tedder.
E „	C. F. Schoon.
F „	J. Reynolds.
G „	W. H. Underhill.
H „	H. Spencer.

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Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of 1 Badge	152
„ „ „ 2 Badges	79
„ „ „ 3 „	11
„ „ „ 4 „	5
„ „ „ 5 „	1

Good Conduct Medals.

Sergeant-Major W. Beck.
Bandmaster T. Brown.
Colour-Sergeant A. J. Hill.
„ W. H. Underhill.
„ A. Warner.
„ H. Moulsher.
Colour-Sergeant H. Spencer.
„ W. J. Cox.
Sergeant W. Marlow.
„ J. Freeman.
Rifleman J. Best.

War Medals.

In possession of 1 Medal	28
„ „ „ 2 Medals	27
„ „ „ 3 „	8
„ „ „ 4 „	1

Other Medals.

Sergeant-Major W. Beck . . Distinguished Conduct Medal and Coronation Medal.
Bandmaster T. Brown . . Coronation Medal.
Rifleman W. Apps . . . „ „

Musketry.

Marksmen	107
1st Class Shots	250
2nd „	149
3rd „	10

	Average	Company Shot
A Company	110.2	Sergeant A. Hold.
B „	120.2	Corporal E. Dallow.
C „	111.6	Bandsman R. Baxter.
D „	111	Bugler F. Pumford.
E „	112.9	Lance-Corporal A. Hubbard.
F „	116.6	Lance-Corporal T. Smith.
G „	117.2	Rifleman A. Wordley.
H „	109.2	Lance-Corporal W. Springett.

Best shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants—Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-Musketry A. Warner, F Company.

Best shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Lance-Corporal T. Smith.

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1911 *Results, A.R.A.*

Queen's Cup	1st and 12th
Hopton Cup	7th
Young Soldiers	4th
Roberts' Cup	18th

Inter-Company (B Company), 4th, and seven Companies in prize list.
Army Championship, 18th, Lieutenant W. A. C. Saunders-Knox-Gore.
Total prize-money for above, £46.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

Held in August, 1912.

Competition	Place
Machine Gun	3rd
Army Challenge Cup	6th
Earl Roberts' Cup	2nd
Berdoe Wilkinson Cup	3rd
Young Soldiers	3rd
Rock Target	3rd, 4th, 5th, and 15th
Rapid Firing	1st, 4th, and 5th
Aldershot Command	6th
Ash Cup	5th, 7th, and 8th
Running Man	1st, 6th, and 8th
Cover Competition	4th, 6th, and 7th
Detached Post	12th
Officers' Cup	1st
Grocers' Cup	4th
Wellington Cup (Officers)	2nd
„ „ (Corporals)	4th

Smith Dorrien Competition, 2nd (No. 8 Company, Captain F. G. Willan).

Evelyn Wood Competition, 2nd (H Company, Captain A. D. Legard).

Summary.

31 Team Prizes.	value	£66	0 0
Individual Prizes	„	69	0 0
	Total value	135	0 0

FOOTBALL.

1911–12 *Results.*

English Cup.—Defeated in 4th round.
Army Cup.—Defeated in 4th round.
Amateur Cup.—Defeated in 2nd round.
Aldershot Senior League.—Won.
„ Junior League.—2nd.
„ Boys' League.—2nd.

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1912—*Up to date.*

Hants Senior Cup.—Defeated in 3rd round.
English Cup.—Defeated in 4th round by Trowbridge (replayed tie).
Army Cup.—Defeated in 3rd round.
Aldershot Senior Cup.—Defeated in 2nd round.
„ Charity Cup.—Defeated in semi-final.
„ Senior League.—Played 4, won 3, lost 1.
„ Junior Cup.—Played 3, won 3.
Hants Junior Cup.—Played 3, won 3.
Boys' League.—Played 8, won 3, lost 4, drawn 1.
Junior League.—Played 9, won 5, lost 2, drawn 2.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals for	Against
First Team . .	18	11	3	4	40	23

The following have played for the First Team :—

Goal.—Corporal A. Mitchell.

Backs.—Lance-Corporal A. Perks and Rifleman G. Lloyd.

Half-backs.—Lance-Corporal F. Conson, Rifleman G. Robinson, Rifleman F. Seabrook, Rifleman F. Shergold, and Rifleman A. White.

Forwards.—Corporal R. Kemp, Rifleman W. Hancock, Lance-Corporal C. Collins, Rifleman G. Littler, Rifleman W. Merrill, Rifleman R. Burns, and Rifleman J. Gregory.

Rifleman G. Littler and Lance-Corporal A. Perks were selected to play for the South in the Amateur International Trial at York on December 7th, 1912, which was won by South, 4—0.

Corporal R. Kemp, Lance-Corporal A. Perks, and Rifleman Littler were selected to play for Hampshire against Sussex on 4th December, 1912.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

2nd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1911, to 30th November, 1912.

There were a number of changes in the Battalion during the year.

On December 19th Major Northey was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and was posted to the 1st Battalion on the 22nd of the same month.

On the 22nd Captain Hankey was posted to the Battalion on absorption from a Territorial Adjutancy, but he never rejoined, and sent in his resignation on February 3rd.

The Battalion moved from Risboro Tin Huts into Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, on January 10th.

Major Widdrington was posted to the Battalion on promotion on January 11th, but he exchanged with Major Jelf, who came home from India and joined the Battalion soon afterwards.

Captain Martin was posted to the Battalion in March, and in the same month Captain Barber embarked for South Africa, where he had been appointed A.D.C. to General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

On April 20th Second Lieutenant Fetherstonhaugh was transferred to the Battalion from the 3rd Battalion on appointment to the Regiment.

On July 14th Major Barnett died suddenly at the Depôt, deeply regretted by all ranks.

Major Foljambe was posted to the Battalion in August, and Captain Denison went to the 1st Battalion on promotion to Captain.

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On August 20th Lieutenant-Colonel Hare was placed on half-pay on completion of his period of command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce-Serocold was posted to the Battalion, and took over at the beginning of September.

Major Green went to the Depôt in place of Major Barnett at the end of August, and on October 1st Lieutenant Willan left the Battalion to join the Signal Service, while Lieutenant Bond went to Longmoor as Adjutant of a Mounted Infantry Battalion for four months.

The Battalion moved to Ash Camp, Aldershot, on August 10th, and remained there until September 10th for brigade and divisional training. The division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson, was inspected near Petersfield on September 11th and 12th, returning to Ash Camp on the 13th. On the 15th the Battalion proceeded to Biggleswade, and took part in Army Manœuvres. While we were at Ash Camp the weather was very wet, but the health of the Battalion was excellent. The weather on manœuvres was fortunately fine.

Captain Beaumont was promoted to Captain on 20th August, and posted to the 3rd Battalion.

Lieutenant W. B. Jackson kept the Shorncliffe Drag on for the season, and showed excellent sport. Everyone was very sorry that he had to hand it over to the 3rd Hussars at the end of the season owing to the Battalion being under orders to move to Blackdown.

Captain Harker and Captain Denison went in for the Army Racquets Championship (doubles), and were beaten by the winners.

Captain Harker went on six months' leave on April 1st, and sent in his papers at the end of his leave.

On completion of his period of command, Lieutenant-Colonel Hare was promoted Colonel, and appointed to command the Scottish Rifle Brigade (Territorials).

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On July 29th Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., visited the Battalion unofficially and inspected the institutes, barrack rooms, etc., expressing himself pleased with what he saw. He addressed the Battalion on parade, and congratulated Lieutenant-Colonel Hare on his appointment to command a Territorial Brigade. Sir Edward also went out and watched the field training companies at their work.

2ND BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

November 30th, 1912.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce-Serocold, Commanding.

Major R. G. Jelf.

Major H. F. F. B. Foljambe.	Captain G. K. Acland-Troyte.
Captain A. E. Cathcart.	„ A. R. Leith.
„ G. K. Priaulx.	„ J. E. N. Heseltine.
„ G. H. Martin.	
Lieut. M. L. S. Clements.	2nd Lieut. P. J. R. Currie.
„ R. H. Bond.	„ G. R. Dubs.
„ M. F. Blake.	„ D. J. Mitchell.
„ L. G. Moore.	„ R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.
„ Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton.	„ G. S. R. Thompson.
„ B. W. Jackson.	

Adjutant—Lieutenant C. F. Lee.

Quarter-Master—Lieutenant A. E. Robinson.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	E. Scutt.
Bandmaster	W. J. Dunn.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	F. McLachlan.
Orderly-Room-Colour-Sergeant	W. H. Heath.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry	W. Bloor.
Sergeant-Bugler	G. King.
Sergeant-Cook	A. Saunders.
Pioneer-Sergeant	J. Bass.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	C. Crabtree.
Transport-Sergeant	T. Davenport.
Band-Sergeant	S. Hoare.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant	W. Hudson.

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Colour-Sergeants.

A Company	A. Astrop.
B „	F. Dean.
C „	E. Saunders.
D „	A. Hoare.
E „	R. Reed.
F „	F. Carter.
G „	F. Walton.
H „	W. Crisp.

Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of 1 Badge	109
„ „ „ 2 Badges	75
„ „ „ 3 „	17
„ „ „ 4 „	9

War Medals.—Officers.

In possession of 1 Medal	3
„ „ „ 2 Medals	5
„ „ „ 3 „	1

Other Medals.—Officers.

Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce-Serocold.
„ „ „ „	Major R. G. Jelf.
Coronation Medal, 1911	Lieutenant A. E. Robinson.
Long Service and Good Conduct	„ „ „

Other Ranks.—War Medals.

In possession of 1 Medal	48
„ „ „ 2 Medals	14

Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

Bandmaster W. J. Dunn.
Colour-Sergeant W. H. Heath.
„ „ W. Crisp.
Corporal W. Goodacre.
Lance-Corporal C. London.
Rifleman S. Bridge.
„ P. Bermingham.

Other Medals.

Distinguished Conduct Medal	Quarter-Master-Sergeant F. McLachlan.
Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal, 1903	Colour-Sergeant F. Carter.
„ „ „ „ 1911	Rifleman T. Boddy.
„ „ „ „ „	„ Hill.
Coronation Medal, 1911	Sergeant-Major E. Scutt.
„ „ „	Bandmaster W. J. Dunn.
Royal Humane Society Medal	Colour-Sergeant E. Saunders.

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MUSKETRY, 1912.

Classification of Battalion.

	Average	Marksmen	1st	2nd	3rd
A Company . .	112.8	12	31	22	1
B „ . .	113.2	12	28	14	1
C „ . .	116.3	15	34	13	–
D „ . .	121.7	21	24	9	–
E „ . .	109.5	13	27	24	2
F „ . .	113.8	13	24	18	1
G „ . .	120.4	30	28	17	–
H „ . .	113.1	14	28	24	–
Battalion . . .	115.1	130	224	141	5

Best Shot of Companies.

A Company,	Rifleman Sharp	161
B „	Rifleman Pay	154
C „	Colour-Sergeant Saunders	153
D „	Sergeant Wilton	149
E „	Corporal Chapman	161
F „	Colour-Sergeant Carter	158
G „	Colour-Sergeant Walton	165
H „	Rifleman Pearson	156

Best shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.—Colour-Sergeant Walton.

Best shot of Corporals and Riflemen.—Corporal Chapman.

A.R.A. Summary.

The following is a summary of prizes won by the 2nd Battalion in A.R.A. Competitions:—

Queen Victoria Cup	1st and 23rd
Young Soldiers' Cup	2nd
Roberts' Cup	5th
Duke of Connaught Cup	6th
Revolver Thirty	18th
Company Match—H Company	1st
A „	7th
D „	9th
E „	16th
C „	40th
G „	57th

Army Championship.

First Stage Series A	3rd and 12th
First Stage Series B	12th

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Competitions other than A.R.A. Matches.

1.—Eastern Command (South Eastern District) Rifle Meeting. Held at Hythe in July.

Competitors from eight Regiments (and School of Musketry in one Match).

Individual prize-money, about £200. Amount won by 2nd Battalion—£78. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Team prize-money, about £118. 18*s*. Amount won by 2nd Battalion—£49. 15*s*. 6*d*.

Cups open to Battalion—12. Number won by Battalion—6.

First and second prizes (not "Daily")—64. Won by Battalion—29.

Lomax Challenge Shield.—Won by D Company.

Young Soldiers' Cup (as A.R.A.).—Won.

S.E. District Challenge Cup (as Queen's Cup).—2nd to R.M.L.I.

10th Brigade Cup (team of 40).—Won.

N.C.O.'s Cup (six from Sergeants' Mess as Queen's Cup).—5th and 7th.

Folkestone Boro' Cup.—D Company 5th.

Fire Control.—Won by A Company.

"*N*" *Cup.*—Won by H Company, G Company 2nd.

Company Championship.—A, D, and H Companies tied for 2nd place.

School of Musketry Cup (open to School of Musketry).—Lance-Corporal Chevis, 1st; Rifleman Leather, 2nd.

Steward Jewel (falling plates).—Lance-Sergeant Williams won.

Observation of Fire.—Won by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Bloor.

Attack Competition.—Won by Colour-Sergeant Saunders; Lance-Corporal Swann, 2nd.

Rapid Fire.—Colour-Sergeant Walton and Colour-Sergeant Hoare tied for 1st place.

Judging Distance.—Won by Sergeant Madeley; 2nd, Sergeant Bass.

Rank and File Aggregate.—Won by Lance-Sergeant Berridge.

Young Soldiers' Sighting.—Won by Rifleman Buchanan.

2.—The "Lord Grenfell" Cup."

Conditions as for last year.

The Cup was won by D Company; A and E tied for 2nd place.

3.—The "Empire Day Challenge Cup."

Open to any unit in H.M. Service.

Eighty-seven entries. Teams of 40.

The Battalion was 10th, prize £15, and were the only team in England in the prize list, except H.M.S. *Pembroke* and the R.M.A., Portsmouth, the latter of which they defeated.

4.—Battalion Inter-Company Shield.

(Decided by practices 19, 22, 24, in Table B.)

Won by G Company, 545. 2nd, A Company, 539.

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5.—KINLOCH SHIELD.

(Goes with A.R.A. Inter-Company Match.)

Won by D Company, score 394. 2nd, G Company, score 390.
Highest individual score.—Bandsman Leach, 71 (G Company).

6.—REGIMENTAL RIFLE MEETING.

Grand Aggregate—Series A . . . Rifleman Dixon.
Series B . . . Rifleman Bradley.
Series C . . . Lance-Corporal Bundy.

Attack Competition.—Teams of five from Sections.

C Company, No. 4 Section } tied for 1st place.
G „ No. 2 „ }

Open Snapshooting (300 Yards, Figure 3).

1st, Colour-Sergeant-Musketry-Instructor Jackson, School of Musketry.
2nd, Lance-Sergeant Berridge, 2nd 60th.

Open Sighting (600 Yards, 10 rounds, Bisley Bull).

1st, Lieutenant Upton, 2nd 60th.
2nd, Lance-Sergeant Williams, 2nd 60th.

7.—CEYLON TROPHY.

(Individual scores in Annual Course.)

Won by Colour-Sergeant Walton 165
2nd, Corporal Chapman 161

The Battalion used the old rifle for all musketry during the year.

SPORTS, 1912.

HOCKEY.—Season, 1911–12.

Played 24 Matches. Won 17 Matches. Lost 7 Matches.
Goals for 105. Goals against 40.
Inter-Company Match won by C Company.

FOOTBALL.

Battalion took part in following Leagues.

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points	Position
Kent League . . .	12	5	1	6	11	7th
Folkestone Senior League .	18	8	4	6	20	4th

INTER-COMPANY FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
G Company . . .	7	6	0	1	12
E „ . . .	7	4	3	0	11
A „ . . .	7	4	1	2	9
C „ . . .	7	2	3	2	7
B „ . . .	7	2	2	3	6
F „ . . .	7	2	1	4	5
H „ . . .	7	0	4	3	4
D „ . . .	7	0	2	5	2

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CRICKET.

Inter-Company won by H Company.

EASTERN COMMAND SOUTH OF THE THAMES ATHLETIC MEETING, July.

Team Obstacle Race . .	Second place.
High Jump . . .	Corporal Trowsdale, 1st, 5ft. 3in.
Tug-of-War . . .	Second place.
One Mile Race . . .	Lance-Corporal Teeling, 3rd.
Three Mile Race . . .	Lance-Corporal Teeling, 4th.
120 Yards Hurdles . .	Corporal Trowsdale, 3rd.

INTER-COMPANY CROSS COUNTRY RUN.—Distance 5 Miles.

Order of Merit:—H, E, F, B, A, G, C, D.

INTER-COMPANY BAYONET FIGHTING.

Won by A Company.

INTER-COMPANY OBSTACLE RACE.

Won by H Company.

BATTALION SPORTS MEETING.—June, 1912.

Long Jump.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale (18ft. 7½in.); 2nd, Rifleman Rawlings; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Forey.

One Mile.—1st, Rifleman McMahon (time, 4min. 45secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Teeling; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jobes.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1st, Rifleman Norman (92yds. 4in.); 2nd, Rifleman Hunt; 3rd, Rifleman Wright.

Novice 100 Yards.—1st, Lance-Corporal Jones (time, 10 3-5secs.); 2nd, Rifleman McCulloch; 3rd, Rifleman Wilks.

Band Boys.—1st, Boy Austin; 2nd, Boy Williams; 3rd, Boy McKey.

Old Soldiers' 220 Yards.—1st, Sergeant Madeley; 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Hoare; 3rd, Rifleman Carter.

Half Mile Race.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling (time, 2min. 44 4-5secs.); 2nd, Rifleman Carter; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jobes.

Novice Quarter Mile.—1st, Lance-Corporal Wilks (time, 58 2-5 secs.); 2nd, Rifleman McCulloch; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jones.

Tent Pitching.—C Company.

Novice One Mile.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling; 2nd, Rifleman Cobbold; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jones.

High Jump.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Chapman; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Forey.

Hurdles.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale (time, 17 4-5secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Moody; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Forey.

Company Relay.—1st, G; 2nd, H; 3rd, B.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Rifleman Beale; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Savory; 3rd, Rifleman Lewis.

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Regimental 100 Yards.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale (time, 10 2-5secs.); 2nd, Rifleman McCulloch; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jones and Lance-Corporal Moody.

Three Mile Race.—1st, Lance-Corporal Teeling (time, 16min. 8 2-5secs.); 2nd, Rifleman McMahon; 3rd, Corporal Adams; 4th, Rifleman Barber; 5th, Rifleman Cobbold.

Boot Race.—H Company.

Regimental Quarter Mile.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale (time, 58 2-5 secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Wilks; 3rd, Rifleman McCulloch.

220 Yards.—1st, Corporal Trowsdale (time, 25secs.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Jones; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Wilks.

Consolation Race.—Rifleman Howard.

Potato Race.—1st, Rifleman Charlish; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Wilks; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Jobes.

Tug-of-War.—1st, E Company.

Officers' Race.—1st, Lieutenant-Colonel Hare.

CEYLON SHIELD, 1911–12.

Order of Merit.

1st	A Company	78	Points.
2nd	E „	65	„
3rd	C „	57	„
4th	H „	55	„
5th	G „	54	„
6th	B „	15	„
7th	D „	10	„
	F „	10	„

BOXING, 1912.

TOURNAMENT HELD ON THE 18TH AND 19TH MARCH.

Referee.—Sir C. Champion De Crespigny.

Judges.—Captain Priaulx; Captain Campion (Seaforths).

Time-keeper.—Lieutenant Willan.

9*st.* 6*lbs. Competition.*—Rifleman Magnus beat Rifleman Patterson.

Six-Round Middle Weight Contest.—Private Collier, Royal Irish Fusiliers, beat Rifleman Beazley.

10*st.* 7*lbs., Open to District.*—Private Slade, 3rd Hussars, beat Private Long, 9th Lancers.

Ten-Round Welter Weight Contest.—Corporal Ward, 3rd Hussars (ex-champion of South Africa), just beat on points Corporal Oates, The Queens (ex-champion of India).

Six Round Middle Weight.—Private Collins, 9th Lancers, beat Rifleman English on points.

Six Rounds Contest Light Weights.—Rifleman McMahon beat Private McDonald, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

TOURNAMENT.—MAY, 1912.

9*st.* 6*lbs. Competition Novice.*—Rifleman Hill beat Rifleman Dunnings.

10*st. Competition.*—Rifleman Patterson beat Lance-Corporal Savory.

Boys' Heavy.—Boy Walton beat Boy Wheeler.

Boys' Light.—Boy Williams beat Boy Durham.

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TOURNAMENT.—JULY 18TH, 1912.

9st. 4lbs. Novice Competition.—Rifleman Emerton beat Rifleman Collinson.

10st. Novice.—Rifleman Whitehead beat Rifleman Hensman.

8st. 4lbs. Competition.—Rifleman Lambert beat Rifleman Ward on points. A very good fight.

Six-Round Contest.—Rifleman McMahon beat Private McDonohue, Royal Irish Fusiliers. Excellent fight.

Four-Round Contest.—Lance-Corporal Savory beat Rifleman Patterson.

Six-Round Contest Middle Weights.—Lance-Corporal Coombes, 9th Lancers, beat Rifleman English.

BOYS.

Four Boys, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, *v.* Four Boys, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

Boys, Seaforths.		Boys, 2nd King's Royal Rifles.
Carlyle	beat	Austin.
Murphy	beat	Hirst.
Hanna	beat	Durham.
Butt	lost to	Gillett.

A good competition, and created great enthusiasm.

Corporal Trotter (2nd K.R.R.) won Six-Round Contest at Dover and Gravesend.

Boxing Instructors.—Corporal Trotter and Corporal Clegg.

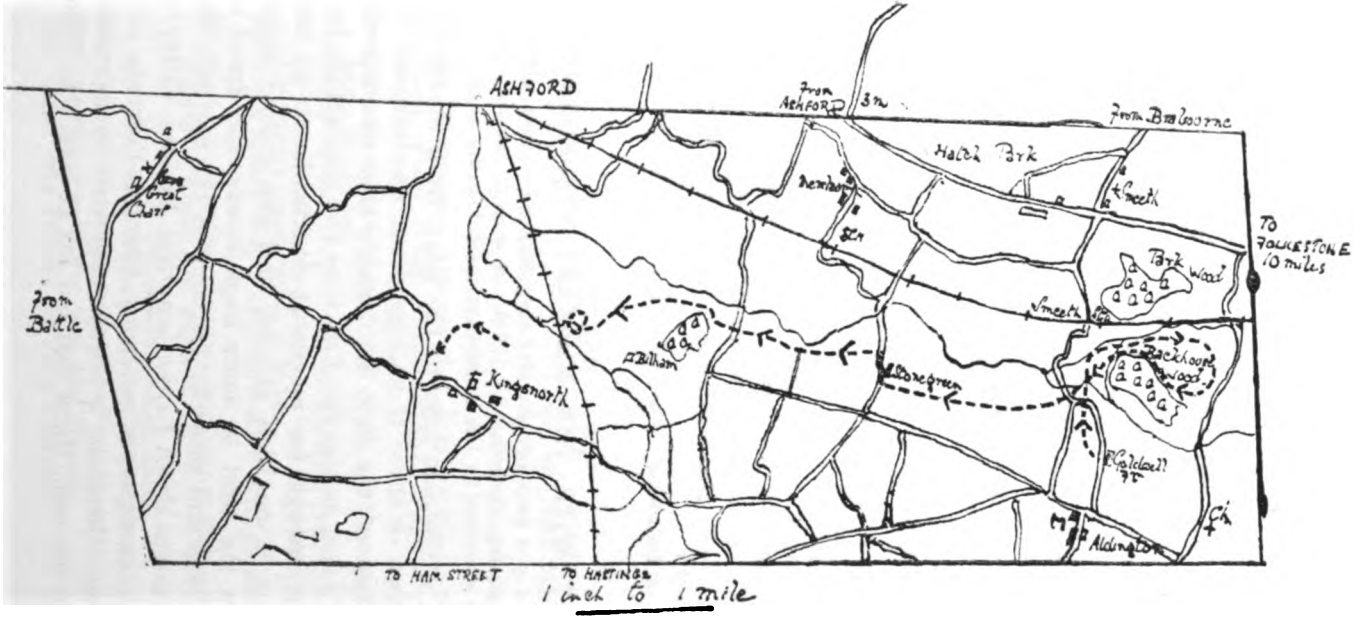
HUNT WITH THE MID-KENT STAGHOUNDS.

An account of a hunt with the Mid-Kent Staghounds from Aldington, on Saturday, November 9th, 1912. A map is attached, and all places mentioned in this account are marked on it.

It is a ten-mile ride to the meet from Shorncliffe, and as two or three of us jogged on, we discussed the possibilities of the day, for though this was not the opening meet, it was the first time the staghounds had met near enough for people at Shorncliffe to go out. Aldington is on high ground, and the ground slopes away on the west to some huge woods, the dread of fox catchers and stag chasers, and on the east side the ground slopes down to the beautiful Ashford Valley at Smeeth, the scene of so many Point-to-Points.

A hope, therefore, is always expressed by sportsmen riding to the meet there that our fox or stag, whichever

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Map to illustrate Run of Staghounds from Aldington,
9th November, 1912.

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it may be, will be kind to us and take us down into the vale, and not into those "something" woods. All soldiers can provide the missing word.

When we arrived at the meet we found quite a good field of about fifty, waiting while the master and huntsmen were entertaining the local farmers to a good deal of liquor at the pub. Half an hour is always allowed for this important function at meets of the staghounds.

However, punctually at 12 the man started to drive off with the "stag cart," and most of the field went off with him to see the stag uncarted. He was taken down to the vale country, but, of course, it is impossible to say where he will run. After jumping out of his cart he took a good look round and trotted quietly away, taking a survey of all the country round. We then to our delight saw him go straight across the vale, over Smeeth brook, and then we lost sight of him. Just about this time the hounds under Mr. Buckland came up, and as the stag carries a strong scent, soon picked up the line. All of us were mad to go, so off we went over the brook, and the hounds checked. However, they soon picked up the line again, and, turning right-handed, took us a mile in that direction. There were some empty saddles about now, and as one horse came right up to me, I felt bound to catch him and take him back to his owner. I had to go a long way, but was well repaid for my trouble, as I found the horse belonged to a young farmer over whose land we hunt with the Drag, and I was glad to be able to do him a good turn. Luckily at this time hounds were working slowly, and our stag had turned right back again, and we hunted along the edge of Backhouse Wood, and nearly back to where we had started. We then saw the stag only about a hundred yards in front of the hounds. However, this was the last we saw of him, because off he went as hard as he could go in the direction of Ashford. This

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seemed to all of us too good to last, for if he kept straight on, the line he was taking us was through the very best country in Kent, and out of the shires this bit takes some beating. Hounds raced after him, and off we went with our hats crammed down, and a joyous beat in our hearts. The places we know so well all were left behind, the big fence in the Smeeth Point-to-Point course, the brook at Mersham, etc., and then Ashford came in sight just on our right, and here for the first time hounds checked. It had been a six-mile point, not a strand of wire all the way, and not a fence we had to turn away from. A wonderful combination for Kent.

Here, for the first time having a chance to look round, we noticed the field was considerably thinned out, but all the members of the Regiment who were out were well to the fore. The huntsman cast around, and we got into an awkward bit of country, with two rivers and a railway line cutting it up, and there are only one or two ways out. While the huntsman was casting here, I noticed two hounds who seemed to be hunting a line on the far side of the railway, but by this time the stag must have got too far ahead, for although we had a little sketchy hunting, hounds never got going again, and we were now on the outskirts of Ashford, and eventually the stag had to be given up and left at large. Having given the horses a drink of gruel, we started a long ride home of fifteen miles, all along a beastly tarred road. However, we were all delighted, for it had been a great day's sport, and certainly the best run we have had in these parts with the staghounds since the Regiment has been quartered at Shorncliffe, and in going over the events of the day again over our glass of port, we unanimously came to the conclusion that such a day's sport will be hard to find at Blackdown.

Shorncliffe, *November*, 1912. B. W. Jackson.

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BATTALION RECORDS.

3rd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

From 1st December, 1911, to 30th November, 1912.

November 19th.—Battalion arrived at Delhi for Coronation, Durbar.

December 7th.—Battalion lined the roads in Delhi Fort for the King's State Entry.

December 9th.—Battalion found Guard of Honour and Escort to the King.

December 10th.—Battalion attended the King's church parade.

December 13th.—All officers attended the garden party in the fort

December 14th —Battalion took part in Durbar

December 15th —Battalion took part in Review

December 18th —Battalion proceeded by train to Ambala

January 14th —Rifleman Cowland died from the effects of a gun shot wound. Accidental discharge of a blank round of ammunition on a field day

February 6th —The Battalion long distance race took place over an eight-mile course Rifleman Holton was the first man in. D Company 1st, H Company 2nd.

February 7th.—At the King's Dragoon Guards' Marathon race (over a nine-mile course) the Battalion won both the officers' and men's races. The officers were: Captain Yeats Brown, Lieutenants Thursby, Shafto, De Sales La Terriere. The men were Corporal Done, Riflemen Jenkins, Holton, Terry, and Wooton.

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February 16th.—The General Officer Commanding Sirhind Brigade (Major-General Brunker) made his annual inspection of the Battalion in camp, and saw all books and records.

March 17th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin, in giving up command of the Battalion, published the following farewell order:—

In bidding farewell to the Battalion, which he does with much sorrow, Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin desires to thank all ranks for the admirable manner in which they have invariably performed their duties, and for their support to himself, which has done much to make his command a happy one. He particularly desires to thank the Orderly Room and Quarter Master's Staffs for the good work cheerfully done by them all on occasions. He regrets that it has not been his good fortune to have been on active service with them, but he feels confident from the excellent spirit which prevails that should it be called upon to take the field it will maintain its old reputation.

March 17th.—The Battalion left Ambala for Dagshai, there to be stationed for the hot season. Arrived Mobarakpur, 17th March, 1912; Chandigagh, 18th March, 1912; Kalka, 19th March, 1912; Dagshai, 6.30 a.m., 20th March, 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin accompanied the Battalion for the first four or five miles, and then stood to watch the Battalion move past. Companies saluted as they passed, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

March 25th.—Rifleman Webster died after two days' illness, the result of an accident on the football field.

March 30th.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Brunker in Company training, musketry, physical training, drill, and entrenching.

April 8th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gosling and officers of the Battalion gave a Tennis at Home to the sergeants and their families. A very pleasant afternoon was

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passed, both husbands, wives, and children enjoying themselves immensely.

April 12th to 18th.—C and E Companies were encamped at Barogh Rudge for company training.

April 17th.—B Company's Annual Sports were held on the Barrack Square. The sergeants of the Company were "At Home" to the married families of the Battalion.

April 25th.—A letter was received from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, India, congratulating the Battalion on having won the musketry prize offered by him for competition amongst British Troops and Volunteers in India.

April 29th.—Medals for long service and good conduct were awarded to the following N.C.O.'s:—Quarter-Master-Sergeant (Orderly Room Sergeant) J. E. Saunders, Sergeant Whitbread, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Harrington, Band-Sergeant France, Sergeant Mitchell.

May 26th —Rifleman Woods won the first prize for middle weights in a Boxing Competition at Kasauli. Rifleman Barnes also put up a very good fight in the Bantams' Competition, but was beaten on points.

May 30th.—The final for the Football Challenge Cup, presented by the Commanding Officer, was played off between D and F Companies. After a fairly good game, D Company won by 2 goals to 0. Great interest has been taken in this competition, and most of the games were fast and well contested.

June 1st.—A boxing and wrestling competition was held in the gymnasium. There were some really good fights, and the wrestling proved a great attraction. Details are given under the head of "Boxing."

July 2nd.—The officers played the sergeants at football. The officers won by 2 goals to 1. The game was fast and well fought throughout. Officers:—Colonel Gosling, Captain Yeats-Brown, Lieutenants Flower,

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Thursby, Shafto, Lees, Atkinson, Oppenheim, Grattan, Bellew, Parish. Sergeants : — Goodwin, Laverty, Buchanan, Fox, Nuttal, Clay, Allborough, Wood, Clarke, Kirby, and Shirly.

August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—A Novices' Competition was held in the Gymnasium. There were forty-nine competitors, and good bouts were seen. Details in "Boxing." Colonel Gosling, who presented the prizes, congratulated Lieutenant Watkins and his committee on the arrangements for the competition, and thanked Major Willoughby Osborne, South Lancashire Regiment, and Sergeant-Major Eames, King's Dragoon Guards, for having assisted as referee and judge respectively. He also congratulated both winners and losers on the sporting spirit displayed through all the fights.

August 7th.—A Company's sports took place on the Barrack Square. The entries for all races were large, and some good running was seen. The relay race open to the Battalion, consisting of one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and one rifleman, was quite a new sort of competition, and was very interesting.

August 22nd.—F Company gave their Company sports on the Barrack Square.

August 22nd.—The officers and sergeants again met at football, when the officers were badly beaten by 5 to 0.

September 6th and 7th.—The Battalion sports were held on the Barrack Square. Full details appear in the account of Battalion Sports.

The officers and sergeants were "At Home" to the garrison. The sergeants gave a "Social" in the evening.

September 10th.—Colonel Gosling was "At Home" to the married people. Everybody enjoyed themselves most thoroughly, leaving about 7 p.m., tired but happy.

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September 4th and 5th.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Brunker in field firing, field training, drill, etc.

November 5th.—Battalion proceeded by march route to Ambala, there to entrain for Delhi (special garrison duty).

DIARY OF THE DURBAR.

October 15th.—The band of the Battalion left Dagshai for Delhi to form part of the massed bands, and arrived there on the following day.

Band-Sergeant E. France was appointed Acting-Sergeant-Major of the massed Bands.

November 19th.—The 3rd Battalion left Ambala at 11.50 a.m., and detrained at Army Camps Station, Delhi, at 5.30 p.m. Camp already pitched by advance party sent on a fortnight before.

The camp consisted of 160 lb. marching tents, sixteen men to a tent; officers' mess, sergeants' mess, institutes, etc., consisted of E.P. tents. The transport was very slow in getting the baggage into camp.

The Battalion was brigaded with the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 34th Sikh Pioneers, and the 107th Pioneers, making up the Delhi Garrison Brigade. For parade purposes, the Delhi Garrison Brigade consisted of 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, and ourselves.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin was given command, having Captain Buchanan, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, as his Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Thursby his galloper.

November 19th to 29th.—During this time the Battalion did very little of importance.

The men were fairly well occupied in camp in the morning. Several big fatigues had to be found, such as one to pitch the Divisional Commander, Major-

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General Mahon's camp. A good deal of steady drill was practised, contrary to all regulations, and our own camp, which was deep in mud in many places, when we arrived, was gradually cleaned up and made to look fairly respectable.

As we had no rain after our arrival, camp soon became comfortable; it was well lit by electric light, and a telephone was set up in the guard tent.

November 28th, 29th, and 30th.—Skeleton parades were carried out for various big functions, at which commanding officers were pointed out the positions to be taken up by their units.

December 2nd to 6th.—Rehearsal parades, as strong as possible, were carried out; very necessary performances, but long, and lacking the interest of the real shows.

December 7th.—Their Imperial Majesties' arrival and state entry into Delhi.

The Battalion found the following detachments at Selimgarh Station:—

A representative section of sixteen Riflemen under Sergeant Cull.

A representative colour-sergeant—Colour-Sergeant E. Wenham (B Company).

These detachments were found by all the King's Regiments, and were drawn up and inspected by His Majesty on arrival at Selimgarh Station.

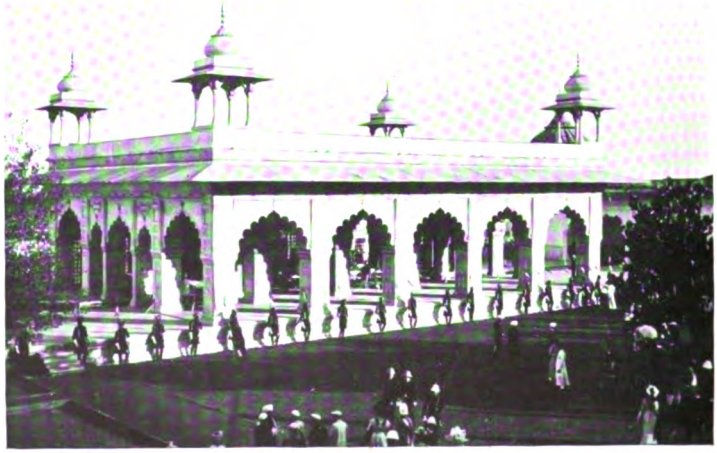
The Battalion paraded at 5 a.m., a bitterly cold morning, and marched to the Fort, about four miles, where it was allotted the section from the Delhi Gate, to a point 250 yards inside the Fort. The route was lined on both sides in single rank. We had breakfast on the grass outside the walls of the Fort. The great cold of the early morning gradually changed to a temperature at which tunics began to feel decidedly uncomfortable, and later on we were thankful to find our section mostly in the shade of the Fort buildings.

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STATE DEPARTURE.
3RD BATTALION LINING THE STREET NEAR THE KASHMIR GATE.



THE GARDEN PARTY IN THE FORT.

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At 9.30 a.m. all troops were in position. Their Imperial Majesties passed the Battalion at 10.30 a.m., the remainder of the procession continuing to file past until 1 p.m. A fine sight, but one which decidedly palled. We got clear away amongst the first to move, and arrived back in camp at 3 p.m.

December 8th.—The Battalion found the King-Emperor's Guard (Major W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O., Lieutenant A. C. Oppenheim, and Lieutenant H. M. B. de Sales La Terriere), and the Guard of Honour (Major W. J. Long, 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, and 2nd Lieutenant C. W. Fladgate). The Guard did good work in assisting to extinguish a fire in the King-Emperor's Camp.

December 10th.—The Battalion attended a big church parade, at which their Imperial Majesties were present. About 8000 troops were on parade, and some 12,000 spectators attended.

December 12th.—Durbar in the amphitheatre. Battalion told off as King-Emperor's escort, and lined the road inside the arena.

Battalion was in position at 9 a.m., and returned to camp at 3 p.m.

December 13th.—Their Imperial Majesties' Garden Party in the Fort. All officers attended. The People's Fete (Badshahi Mela) went on at the same time below the walls.

December 14th.—The King Emperor's Review. About 52,000 troops on parade. The Battalion paraded at 8 a.m., and returned to camp at 2 p.m.

Investiture at 9 p.m. The following officers were commanded to attend:—Major W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O., Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., Captain A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O.

December 16th.—Battalion lined the streets for the State departure, and was allotted portion of route on

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either side of the Kashmir Gate. Route lined two deep on either side. We found three men on the wall above Kashmir Gate, together with representatives from Regiments bearing Delhi as a battle honour. Captain W. S. W. Parker-Jervis, two sergeants and four Riflemen represented the Battalion.

Paraded at 9 a.m., and returned to camp at 2.30 p.m.

December 18th.—The Battalion entrained at Army Camps' Station at 11 a.m., and arrived back in Ambala at 5.30 p.m.

The Battalion found a representative section of one sergeant and sixteen Riflemen at the following functions:—

(1.) At the Presentation of Colours, December 11th, on the Polo Ground.

(2.) At the Durbar inside the amphitheatre, N.W. of the Volunteer Sector.

(3.) At the Review, in front of the stand.

(4.) At the State departure, in the King-Emperor's Camp.

Roll of officers on strength of the Battalion during the Delhi Durbar, 1911, showing station:—

Rank and Name	Station
Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Chaplin	Delhi.
Major C. Gosling	Delhi.
„ W. J. Long	Delhi.
„ W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O. ...	Delhi.
Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O.	Attached General Staff, Simla.
„ A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O. ...	Delhi.
„ W. S. W. Parker-Jervis	Delhi.
„ B. Seymour	Delhi.
„ F. V. Yeats-Brown	Delhi.
„ G. T. Blewitt	Commanding Detachment at Dagshai.
Lieutenant G. Wynne-Finch	Commanding Detachment at Ambala.
„ A. C. Oppenheim	Delhi.
„ J. F. B. Pearse	Delhi.
„ J. F. Franks	Delhi.
„ J. V. E. Lees	Delhi.
„ A. C. Grazebrook	Station Staff Officer, Dagshai.

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Rank and Name	Station
Lieutenant A. D. Thursby	Delhi.
„ C. C. Grattan-Bellew ...	Delhi.
2nd Lieutenant Hon. T. J. A. Cecil ...	Leave in England.
„ E. V. Pringle	Leave in England.
„ H. M. B. de Sales La Terriere	Delhi.
„ F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck	Delhi.
„ E. D. Shafto	Delhi.
„ C. W. Fladgate	Delhi.
„ J. E. M. Mellor	Delhi.
„ N. C. H. Macdonald-Moreton	Delhi.
Lieutenant-Adjutant G. M. Atkinson ...	Delhi.
Lieutenant-Quarter-Master A. C. Watkins	Delhi.

Alphabetical roll by ranks of all recipients of Durbar medals, 1911, of the Battalion:—

	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
	Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Chaplin ...	O.C. Delhi Garrison Brigade.
	Major C. Gosling	Battalion Allotment.
	„ W. J. Long	Ditto.
	Captain A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O.	Military Secretary, King-Emperor.
	Lieutenant and Adjutant G. M. Atkinson	Battalion Allotment.
	2nd Lieutenant (now Lieutenant) H. M. B. de Sales La Terriere ...	Political Officer, Indore, C.I.
	Lieutenant and Quarter-Master A. C. Watkins	Battalion Allotment.
9260	Sergeant-Major H. J. Johnson ...	Ditto.
8734	Bandmaster H. B. Lovell	Massed Bands' Camp.
8486	Quarter-Master-Sergeant W. H. Pay	Battalion Allotment.
254	Colour-Sergeant R. Fitton	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
8508	„ „ W. T. Holmes ...	Battalion Allotment.
9481	„ „ A. W. James ...	Ditto.
9896	„ „ J. Schofield ...	Ditto.
6903	„ „ W. Taylor ...	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
7817	„ „ W. T. Walter ...	Battalion Allotment.
9283	„ „ E. Wenham ...	Ditto.
9904	Sergeant F. C. Cull	Ditto.
3165	„ T. C. E. Bottomley ...	Visitors' Camp.
8234	Band-Sergeant E. France	Massed Bands' Camp.
8976	Sergeant J. T. Goodwin	Visitors' Camp.
860	„ L. H. Jones	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
542	„ F. J. Joyce	Railway Staff.
1363	„ D. McHugh	Ditto.

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	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
7985	Sergeant R. W. Mitchell	Battalion Allotment.
538	„ W. J. Nash	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
6914	„ F. Whitbread	Massed Bands' Camp.
404	„ H. de L. Wilson	Battalion Allotment.
4078	„ T. Wood	Ditto.
8408	Lance-Sergeant W. Buchanan ...	Ditto.
4768	„ „ W. Pearson ...	Massed Bands' Camp.
1453	„ „ A. Scrouther ...	Battalion Allotment.
7236	Corporal F. G. Bunker	Ditto.
7249	„ A. Hoadley	Ditto.
7478	„ R. Hurrell	Ditto.
7524	„ W. Morris	Ditto.
7430	„ J. H. Shirley	Massed Bands' Camp.
8167	„ H. Swinney	Battalion Allotment.
7902	„ E. Watson	Ditto.
5758	„ W. C. Watson	Ditto.
6899	Lance-Corporal H. Atkinson ...	Ditto.
6441	„ „ A. W. Batkin ...	Ditto.
6784	„ „ R. Davies ...	Ditto.
4372	„ „ G. Gilmore ...	Ditto.
7904	„ „ D. Hargreaves ...	Ditto.
8270	„ „ R. Hunter ...	Ditto.
8902	„ „ G. Kendrick ...	Ditto.
5510	„ „ H. Kirkby ...	Ditto.
7067	„ „ H. Revell	Ditto.
7338	„ „ M. Robson... ...	Massed Bands' Camp.
9012	„ „ G. E. Stokes ...	Battalion Allotment.
3653	Bugler W. Booth	Ditto.
6216	„ F. Avery	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
7348	Bandsman H. G. Gibbs	Massed Bands' Camp.
8921	Rifleman C. Adshead	Ditto.
8308	„ P. E. G. Babb	Battalion Allotment.
6707	„ J. B. Barnett	Ditto.
7450	„ J. Bamford	Ditto.
7826	„ G. Bell	Ditto.
7163	„ T. Bloomer	Ditto.
8186	„ S. Boddington	Ditto.
7048	„ A. Bowyer	Ditto.
6898	„ W. Calcroft	Ditto.
6987	„ W. Champion	Ditto.
4440	„ C. Cleary	Ditto.
6635	„ G. W. Cooper	A.G. India.
8189	„ J. A. Copas	Battalion Allotment.
7451	„ W. Day	Ditto.

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	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
1039	Rifleman A. C. Dickaty	Battalion Allotment.
8178	„ A. Dowden	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
8162	„ W. Dumbleton	Battalion Allotment.
6865	„ H. Dunn	Ditto.
8135	„ J. Edmonds	Ditto.
8031	„ F. S. Ellis	Ditto.
8797	„ G. Fenner	Ditto.
7859	„ T. Fotherby	Ditto.
8979	„ W. Fowler	Ditto.
7314	„ C. Griffin	Ditto.
7220	„ W. H. Harrison	Ditto.
8696	„ A. Helme	Ditto.
7028	„ W. Hodgkinson	Ditto.
8260	„ W. Hollis	Ditto.
6781	„ H. Johnson	Ditto.
8580	„ C. A. Joyce	Ditto.
6811	„ A. Kingston	Ditto.
8207	„ H. J. Lane	Ditto.
7608	„ J. Logan	Ditto.
3929	„ F. Martin	A.G.I., through 7th (Meerut) Division.
9515	„ J. McGee	Battalion Allotment.
8099	„ A. McMaster	Ditto.
8229	„ R. Mantle	Ditto.
8896	„ T. Morris	Ditto.
8985	„ A. Murphy	Ditto.
8903	„ J. H. Riley	Ditto.
5603	„ W. J. Rimmer	Ditto.
7311	„ J. E. Rossiter	Ditto.
7520	„ E. Rowell	Ditto.
7469	„ W. Ryan	Ditto.
1511	„ J. Scott	Ditto.
7181	„ A. Searston	Ditto.
7281	„ E. A. Shaw	Ditto.
7476	„ A. G. Smith	Ditto.
8321	„ P. Smith	Ditto.
705	„ F. Standing	Ditto.
8301	„ H. Stanford	Ditto.
9267	„ P. Stanford	Ditto.
8290	„ J. Stanton	Ditto.
8977	„ W. Stibbon	Ditto.
6883	„ C. W. Taylor	Ditto.
9282	„ J. T. Taylor	Ditto.
7251	„ S. Taylor	Ditto.
941	„ G. H. S. Tippen ...	Ditto.

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	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
7636	Rifleman H. Todd	Battalion Allotment.
8926	„ T. Usherwood	Ditto.
7521	„ J. Walker	Ditto.
9082	„ P. E. Walker	Ditto.
4197	„ W. G. Whittaker... ...	Ditto.
8171	„ M. Williams	Ditto.
7454	„ H. Wilson...	Ditto.
7199	„ B. G. York	Ditto.
	Tindal Murit	Ditto.

3rd Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Gosling.

Major H. C. Warre, D.S.O.
„ W. J. Long.
„ W. F. G. Wyndham, M.V.O.
Captain A. F. C. Maclachlan, D.S.O.
Lieut. A. C. Oppenheim.
„ H. J. Flower.
„ J. F. B. Pearse.
„ F. W. Parish.
„ J. F. Franks.
„ J. V. E. Lees.
„ A. D. Thursby.
„ C. C. Grattan-Bellew.
„ H. M. B. de Sales La Terriere.
Captain W. S. W. Parker-Jervis.
„ B. Seymour.
„ F. V. Yeats-Brown.
„ G. T. Blewitt.
Lieut. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
2nd Lieut. E. R. H. Herbert.
„ E. D. Shafto.
„ C. W. Fladgate.
„ J. E. M. Mellor.
„ N. C. H. Macdonald-Moreton.

Lieutenant and Adjutant—G. M. Atkinson.
Lieutenant and Quarter-Master.—A. C. Watkins.

Warrant Officers.

Sergeant-Major . . . . . H. J. Johnson.
Bandmaster . . . . . H. B. Lovell.

Staff-Sergeants.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant . . . . . W. H. Pay.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Qr.-Mstr.-Sergt.) . . J. E. Saunders.
Armourer-Sergeant (Armr.-Qr.-Mstr.-Sergt.). . J. A. Orr.
Sergeant-Cook . . . . . M. Plomer.
Pioneer-Sergeant . . . . . W. E. Addison.
Sergeant-Bugler . . . . . J. Shirley.
Orderly-Room-Clerk (Sergeant) . . . . H. L. Wilson.
Band-Sergeant . . . . . E. France.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant . . . . . C. Ramsey.
Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry . . . R. Mitchell.

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COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	W. Taylor.
B „	H. Yates.
C „	R. Fitton.
D „	F. Cull.
E „	J. Schofield.
F „	L. Jones.
G „	A. W. James.
H „	W. Walter.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Bandmaster H. B. Lovell.
Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant (O.R.S.) J. E. Saunders.
Colour-Sergeant W. Taylor.
Colour-Sergeant W. Walter.
Sergeant R. Mitchell.
Sergeant W. Whitbread.
Band-Sergeant E. France.
Corporal M. Robson.
Bandsman H. Gibbs.

WAR MEDALS.

In possession of 1 Medal	28
„ „ „ 2 Medals	44
„ „ „ 3 „	3
„ „ „ Distinguished Conduct Medal	1

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	447
„ „ „ 2 Badges	259
„ „ „ 3 „	14
„ „ „ 4 „	4

CERTIFICATES.—1. *Educational.*

In possession of 1st Class Certificates of Education	34
„ „ „ 2nd „ „ „ „	348
„ „ „ 3rd „ „ „ „	507

2. *Other Certificates.*

	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Riflemen
Veterinary Class	1	—
Intelligence Duties	2	—
Sketching Class	1	—
Ordnance College	1	—
Acting Paymaster's Duties	1	—
Mounted Infantry	9	74
Gymnastic Instructors	1	9
Regimental Transport (India)	2	10
„ „ (England)	—	29
Hindustani, Lower Standard	2	2
School of Musketry	16	14
„ „ „ (Maxim)	2	5
„ „ Cookery	2	3
Signalling Instructors	7	5
Field Works	1	2

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	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Riflemen
Acting Schoolmasters	—	5
Ambulance Class and First Aid	—	86
Wheeler's Certificate	—	1
Pioneer Sergeant's Certificate	—	2
Cold Shoers	—	3
Chiropodists	—	5
Sanitation	—	14
Swimming	—	720
Telephone Operators	—	32
,, ,, (Exchange)	—	4
Nursing Orderlies	—	8
Supply Duties	2	11
Motor Car Drivers	—	2
Pushtu, Elementary Test	—	1
Master Tailor's Certificate	—	1
Military Telegraphy	—	12

MUSKETRY.

Annual Musketry.

Best Shot of	Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants	5679	Lance-Sergeant H. Clark.
,, ,,	Corporals and Riflemen	4197	Rifleman W. Whitaker.
,, ,,	A Company	8349	Lance-Corporal C. Pollard.
,, ,,	B ,,	7475	Bugler J. Buchanan.
,, ,,	C ,,	9632	Rifleman W. Turner.
,, ,,	D ,,	4197	Rifleman W. Whitaker.
,, ,,	E ,,	7484	Corporal M. Hart.
,, ,,	F ,,	7101	Rifleman A. Morris.
,, ,,	G ,,	7067	Lance-Corporal H. Revell.
,, ,,	H ,,	4964	Rifleman G. Beale.
,, ,,	Band	118	Lance-Corporal J. Wallace.

Classification.

	Average Part III	Mrksm.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl	Total Exercised
A Company	104.4	9	51	61	8	129
B ,,	111.1	10	57	50	8	125
C ,,	116.4	22	59	40	4	125
D ,,	110.3	17	47	51	8	123
E ,,	109.3	10	59	50	6	125
F ,,	107.6	8	54	57	5	124
G ,,	118.5	18	61	45	4	128
H ,,	111.6	11	56	57	1	125
		105	444	411	44	1004

Best shooting Company.—C Company.

Battalion average for Part III.—110.5.

Total number of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Riflemen exercised.—1004.

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His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief's Prize.
A Silver Cup.

Conditions of Match.

First Distance, 900 *Yards.*—First Class elementary target, nine rounds each. Hits to count three points. No signalling until each man has fired his nine rounds.

Second Distance, 600 *Yards.*—First Class figure targets, nine rounds each. Targets exposed for twenty seconds each shot. Each shot will be signalled from the Butts, and a spotting disc applied. Regulation marking.

Third Distance, 300 *Yards.*—Second Class figure targets, rapid fire, nine rounds. Thirty seconds allowed. Regulation marking.

Composition of the team and individual scores.

	900 yds.	600 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Sergeant H. Yates . . .	24	30	29	83
Lance-Corporal R. Nixon . .	27	26	28	81
Bugler J. Buchanan . . .	24	30	25	79
Rifleman H. Myerscough . .	24	25	28	77
Rifleman G. Beale . . .	24	29	23	76
Lance-Corporal R. Lancaster .	24	29	20	73
Rifleman W. Whittaker . .	21	27	25	73
Corporal W. Watson . . .	21	22	17	60
Lieutenant J. F. Franks . .	21	21	18	60
Totals .	210	239	213	662

Won by 23 points.

The 4th Battalion were second with 639 points.

In the B.P.R.A. Meeting, held at Meerut, from the 17th to 27th January, 1912, the Battalion won 717 rupees in prize-money.

SERGEANTS' MESS DOINGS.

The monotony of a hill station in India can only be understood by those who have had to endure it, and the efforts of the members of the Mess to provide amusement during the last summer proved most successful.

One dance and two whist drives were given each month. The dances were very successful, but, of course, a great attendance at any of them was out of the question owing to being such a small station, and very few visitors.

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The whist drives brought out a lot of strange faces, and the ladies are to be congratulated on their efforts, and we hope that in the future a great many more ladies will take part.

Football and hockey were also played.

Football.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MESS *v.* OFFICERS.

Three games in all were played. The first game was the most exciting. At the call of time the score was 1 all, and an extra ten minutes was played each way, the sergeants eventually winning by 3 goals to 1.

The second game was all in favour of the officers, who won by 3 goals to 1.

The third game to decide the rubber was won by the sergeants by 4 goals to 1.

MEMBERS OF MESS *v.* CORPORALS.

This was a very good game, and in the second half the young blood began to tell, and the sergeants had to admit defeat by 5 goals to 3.

Hockey.

MEMBERS OF MESS *v.* OFFICERS.

Members of Mess *v.* Officers, which resulted in a win for the sergeants by 3 goals to 2.

MEMBERS OF MESS *v.* I.O G.T.

The team of the I.O.G.T. is composed of practically the best players in the Battalion, and it was not expected that the sergeants would do much against them. A good game was played, and the I.O.G.T. ran out easy winners by 3 goals to 1.

Tennis.

Tennis has been the most favourite game during the summer, and a great improvement has been noticed in the general play of members. The officers invited

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the whole of the sergeants, and their wives and children, to a "Tennis at Home," which was thoroughly enjoyed. the officers taking their revenge on us for football by winning practically every set.

At the Battalion sports the sergeants were "At Home" to their friends in the afternoon, and in the evening gave a Social in the Gymnasium, which was well attended. Dances, songs, and games for the children was the order of the evening, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all.

BOXING.

Boxing is still making great strides in the Battalion. Several competitions have taken place, and the entries for each have been numerous, and all the competitions well contested.

In June a competition was given, open to the Battalion and the South Lancashire Detachment, at Dagshai. There were over fifty entries.

A wrestling competition was also added to the programme, which proved a great success.

The competitions lasted two nights, and really good fights were witnessed.

Middle Weights.—Rifleman Drake, whose eye had been injured the previous night, scratched to Rifleman Chappel.

Light Weights.—Rifleman Chappel beat Rifleman Fairdlough.

Feather Weights.—Rifleman Robson beat Rifleman Tolan.

Boys.—Boy Stevenson beat Boy Whipp.

Boy Whipp put up a very good fight, but Stevenson was too heavy for him. He is a clean fighter, and the making of a good boxer.

Wrestling.—Rifleman Clarke beat Rifleman Moore after a very good struggle. Rifleman Clarke won the first bout and Rifleman Moore the second. The last bout, which lasted twelve minutes, was won by Rifleman Clarke.

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In August a Novices' Competition was held, for which there were numerous entries. The show lasted for three nights. The winners of the finals were:—

Feather Weights.—1st, Private Thompson, South Lancashires; 2nd, Private Gibbons, South Lancashires.

Light Weights.—1st, Private Williams, South Lancashires; 2nd, Rifleman Hall.

Middle Weights.—Rifleman Leadbetter beat Rifleman Lane.

There was also a six-round contest between Rifleman Brown (Feather-weight Champion of Malta) and Private Leitch, 18th Royal Irish (Feather-weight Champion, Central Provinces).

A well fought fight, but Leitch showed more ring craft than Brown, who in the last round took full advantage of the count, touching the ground three times, and waiting for the count of eight before rising. The prize was by order of the referee divided.

Referee—Major Willoughby Osborne, South Lancashire Regiment.

Judges—Lieutenant Grattan-Bellew and Sergeant-Major Eames, King's Dragoon Guards.

Time-keeper—Lieutenant Watkins.

Colonel Gosling, who presented the prizes, congratulated Lieutenant Watkins and his committee on the way the competitions had been run. He also congratulated the competitors on the sporting manner in which the fights had been contested.

Many of the men are now working hard, and we hope to have some really good men to send away to represent the Battalion next year.

BATTALION SPORTS.

The entries for the Regimental Sports were very numerous, and the Committee had their work cut out in running off heats, etc., before the final days.

The officers, sergeants, and corporals were "At

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Home " to their friends on the sports ground, and in the evening the sergeants had a " Social " which was attended by all their friends from Dagshai, Solan, and Subathu.

The 220 *Yards* was a very good race indeed. Toop and West looked like having a tight finish, but Rawson burst through just on the winning post and won by half a yard. Inches separated second and third.

In the *Long Jump* all competitors had to jump three times in addition to the ordinary three tries. The jumps were measured and taken down, but competitors were not told, so they had to guess the distance they had to beat.

In the *Pole Jump* both Telford and Bradly cleared 7 feet, but 8 feet proved too much for them. Telford finally cleared 7ft. 6in.

The *Three-Mile Race.*—Pinnock took the lead, and kept it until well round the second lap, when Rowell went away, closely followed by Holton. Sixty yards from home, Holton tried a rush, but Rowell kept his place, and, running away, won easily in 17min. 20secs.

100 *Yards.*—A close race, inches separating all three prize winners.

The *One Mile* was a really good race. Toop followed Rowell closely all through until 80 yards from home, when Rowell came away and won by 30 yards.

In the *High Jump* all competitors dropped out after 5 feet, leaving McRae and Westwood to fight it out.

In *the Hurdles*, West led throughout, and won by 3 yards. Haddock fell at the last hurdle, and let Smith in for third place.

In the *Relay Race* F Company led all the way, and won easily.

The *Officers and Sergeants' Relay Race*, as usual, caused great excitement. The sergeants led at the start, but one of the officers dropped his flag and spoiled

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what would have been a fine race, as the officers were gaining hand over hand.

It was rather hard to make a good obstacle course on account of the ground, but the race was started with a Khud climb: this took all the steam out of the competitors, and those who finished were much exhausted.

The *Marching Order Race* was a well contested event. Jemmett passed Ginifer 50 yards from the winning post, and won fairly easy.

The Battalion has gone in for tug-of-war a good deal since the officers won the Malta Cup. The final between A and F Companies caused great excitement. A new feature in the event was that no coaches were allowed. F Company were the best team, and made use of their weight.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Wyndham.

The Regimental Cup was won by B Company with 28 points, F Company coming second with 20.

FOOTBALL.

The King's Durbar Cup. — The Battalion were drawn against the Connaught Rangers, but owing to the Battalion being on the way down country, were obliged to scratch. This cup was eventually won by the Lancashire Fusiliers, who beat the Border Regiment by 1—0.

The Punjab Cup.—Some of the smartest teams met at Ambala for this competition, and some very fine play was seen.

In the first round the Battalion beat the West Riding Regiment by 3 to 1.

In the second round we were drawn against the Dragoon Guards, who were beaten by 2 to 1 after a very fast game.

In the third round we drew a bye.

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The fourth round found us opposed to the Lancashire Fusiliers (winners of the Durbar Cup). This game being looked on as good as the final, a large crowd were on the ground to witness the game. They were not disappointed, for the game proved both fast and good. At full time the result was a draw, one each (the Lancashire Fusiliers having scored from a penalty). Extra time proved fatal to us, the Fusiliers winning by 3 to 0. This team won the Cup, beating the North Staffords by 2 to 1.

Lahore Tradesmen's Cup.—We were drawn in the first round against the Rifle Brigade, who scratched. In the second round we were beaten by the Lancashire Fusiliers, who again won the Cup.

Inter-Company Football League.—This proved quite good, as all Companies had improved wonderfully since last season. Very few points divided the Companies at the end. When all games had been played, A, B, and D were equal. In the re-play B won the Cup for the second year in succession.

The Battalion Cup, presented by the Colonel.—D Company beat F Company in the final after a very level game. The Cup was presented by Colonel Gosling, who complimented the winning team on their success, and all the teams on the friendly and sportsmanlike manner in which all the games had been played.

The R.A.T.A. Cup.—D Company beat G Company in the final.

Taking it on the whole, football has made great strides in the Battalion during the last year. Nearly everybody plays, and each Company have inter-section competitions for cups, etc. This gives men a chance to play who would not be quite good enough to play in Company or Battalion matches.

The Battalion team for the year were:—Riflemen Chapman, McRae, Beale, Maden, Tuck, Rowell, Lindley,

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Bromfield, 7825 Smith, D Company, 9808 Smith, D Company, 7621 Smith, F Company, Shaw, 8305 Smith, F Company, Hewitt.

R. A. T. A.

It may be interesting to note the record of the R.A.T.A. during the time the Battalion has been in India (two years).

It is generally understood that the R.A.T.A. has special privileges in India, but this is not the case. And since our arrival in India we have found that, with the exception of Barrack furniture, the Society has about the same standing as at home. .

We have always been fortunate in having a Commanding Officer who sympathised with the R.A.T.A.

On arrival in India we unfortunately lost the services of Lieutenant and Quarter-master Watkins. This officer had been President for about five years, and during the whole of this time had been of the greatest help to the R.A.T.A. He is still, however, available, and is often called upon to assist us.

Lieutenant Thursby succeeded Lieutenant Watkins as President, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Atkinson as Vice-President; and as the President is often away, the Vice-President has a busy time of it.

Our membership went down a little on arrival in India, but has since gone up again, and we now number 400 pledged abstainers.

During the last year practice dances have been started (two a week), and have proved a great success. They were open to the whole of the married families, who took full advantage of the privilege.

Whist drives have also been started, and as many as sixty ladies have taken part, proving that this form of amusement is also much appreciated.

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A most important rule has been passed this year with reference to the issue of medals on the scale laid down by the R.A.T.A.

With the approval of the Commanding Officer, President, and Vice-President, it was decided to discontinue the issue of medals and to increase the gratuity on transfer to the Army Reserve from 10 to 20 rupees for the first complete year of membership, and from 5 to 10 rupees for every succeeding year.

In the event of a member really requiring his medal, it was issued to him, and the cost deducted from his gratuity. This seems to work very well, and, at the moment of writing, seven members are leaving for England and are drawing 195 rupees between them. (Rupee value 1*s.* 4*d.*)

As a member subscribes only three rupees a year, it is easily seen what an advantage it is for a young soldier to join the R.A.T.A. on arriving in India, or, if a member of the home branch, to insist on a clearance card when leaving for this country.

The R.A.T.A. has also started a Dramatic Club, but as it is only just started this will be reported on next year.

The Battalion moves to Meerut early next year, where we expect to do great things, especially in the shooting line.

Our one time cricket cup (held by D Company) was turned into a football cup, and after some very keen and well fought games, was again won by D Company.

This Company numbers sixty members, but is not the strongest Company, B Company numbering sixty-seven members.

Finally, I think I can justly say that on the whole the year 1912 has been a good one from every point of view.

H. Chowns, *Sergeant Secretary.*

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DRAMATIC CLUB.

Generally speaking, we have just cause for congratulating ourselves upon the series of Concerts given in the Regiment during the Dagshai season of 1912. Besides the Regimental Amateur Dramatic Club, several of the Companies made an effort to provide entertainment this year, and, although perhaps one or two of the sketches were, to say the least, a trifle boisterous, still, the Company performances met with a considerable amount of success, and fully justified the full houses they succeeded in attracting each night.

As an inducement for bringing out the talent of the Regiment—which, judging by results, is of no mean order—these Company Dramatic Clubs are an excellent innovation, and certainly deserve encouragement. But, O, ye merrymakers! do be more sedate in the selection of your sketches, and should you again choose a Barber's Shop scene, kindly confine your soapsuds to those upon the stage instead of allowing them to travel far into the realm of your harmless and ever-patient audience.

Perhaps the most successful Entertainment of the season was that given by the Regimental Amateur Dramatic Club, at which was produced an original musical comedy, entitled "A Soldier Bold," written by "Crotchet and Quaver," the music adapted and arranged by "Crotchet." No doubt "A Soldier Bold" is the finest performance ever attempted in the Battalion, and as an amateur effort elicited much praise. The story concerns a Gentleman Ranker of the "Emperor's Own," who, in aspiring to the hand of the Colonel's daughter, has to encounter the formidable rivalry of an unscrupulous Acting-Adjutant. As an inevitable sequence, however, the Gentleman Ranker is recommended for a commission, and by some happy stage chance "drops in" for a substantial legacy from an uncle.

But it is the humorous incidents of a musical comedy

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which count, and "A Soldier Bold" simply sparkled with them. The first scene—Hide Park—in which Reginald Blake and Tommy Tootles are enticed into enlisting by a wily and none too truthful Recruiting Sergeant, was extremely humorous. The second scene —Orderly Room, "The Emperor's Own"—gave an entirely novel aspect to that ordinarily awesome institution. The fun here was fast and furious, and undoubtedly this scene was the "hit" of the piece. In the third scene the Colonel is "discovered" entertaining his guests in the grounds of his bungalow at Dagshai, and no end of merriment ensued whenever the "Band" made its appearance.

Colour-Sergeant W. Taylor, who took the part of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Spitfire Blazah, gave a splendid representation of the nonchalant Colonel—now happily extinct. His utter lack of military knowledge (even of the most rudimentary description) was astounding: while his method of "carrying out" Orderly-Room proved altogether unique.

Sergeant T. C. E. Bottomley acted extremely well as Captain Vivian Atherleigh. This part being a sinister one required an intelligent rendering, but Sergeant Bottomley proved quite equal to his task and gave an excellent rendering of a difficult part. His musical number in the last scene was sung effectively.

Sergeant W. Pearson was rich in humour as Recruiting Sergeant Miggs, also as Sergeant-Major of the "Emperor's Own." His glowing (but alas! exceedingly exaggerated) discourse upon the advantages of a soldier's life tickled the ears of the audience and certainly proved instrumental in the "capture" of his two recruits. Sergeant Pearson sang "Have you heard John James O'Hara?" with a zest which easily induced the audience to join in with the chorus.

Rifleman C. F. Connor caused much merriment as the Orderly-Room Orderly. Never once did he fail when

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called upon to quote King's Regulations, and in this respect proved a veritable human *vade-mecum*. The unusual spectacle of a song rendered in the Orderly Room to the accompaniment of a dainty dance by the chorus girls was very effective.

Bandsman A. Hannis was excellent as the Gentleman Ranker—who, by the way, eventually turns out to be none other than the Honourable Reginald Fairfax. His previous experience in stage love-making episodes undoubtedly came to his assistance on this occasion. Bandsman Hannis's song, "Couleur de Rose," pleased one and all.

Band Sergeant E. France in his usual inimitable style was irresistible as Acting-Bandsman Tootles. His "capture" by the Recruiting Sergeant in the first scene, his promotion to the rank of Acting-Bandsman in the Orderly Room scene, and his subsequent "entries" as the "Band," were occasions for much rollicking fun. Band Sergeant France sang an appropriate little ditty called "The Gentleman of the Band," which resulted in an encore being demanded each night.

Much praise is due to Miss Newham for her performance as Muriel, Colonel Blazah's daughter. Miss Newham is indeed an acquisition to the Dramatic Club. Her acting is graceful and altogether attractive, and on this occasion she sustained the part of Muriel charmingly. She was particularly good when resenting the unwelcome attentions of the Acting-Adjutant.

Mrs. Buckle as Wilhelmina Rosabelle Eurydice Liza (Muriel's maid) was exceptionally good. We have had rich fun from Mrs. Buckle before, but in "A Soldier Bold" she undoubtedly surpassed herself. Her humorous acting with Tootles will long be remembered and no doubt helped considerably towards the success of the piece.

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THE 3RD BATTALION DRAMATIC CLUB.—THE CAST OF "A SOLDIER BOLD."

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Of the Chorus praise must be given to Mrs. Pay and Sergeant G. Clay for their clever rendering of the song and dance "Mr. Jeremiah, Esq." It proved a dainty item and an encore was invariably demanded.

The String Orchestra, under the direction of Bandmaster H. B. Lovell, performed admirably throughout the evening, which, needless to say, added much to the enjoyment. Rifleman Harman provided excellent scenery, and Quarter-Master-Sergeant Pay proved ubiquitous as Prompter.

An Original Military Musical Extravagance, entitled:

"A SOLDIER BOLD,"

By "CROTCHET and QUAVER."

The music adapted and arranged by "Crotchet."

Characters:

Lt.-Col. A. Spitfire Blazah, S.N.A.P. (Commanding "The Emperor's Own.")	Colour Sergeant W. Taylor
Captain Vivian Atherleigh (Acting Adjutant, "The Emperor's Own.")	Sergeant T. C. E. Bottomley
Recruiting Sergeant Ebenezer Miggs (Afterwards Sergeant-Major.)	Sergeant W. Pearson
Private Periwinkle Potts (Orderly Room Orderly.)	Rifleman C. F. Connor
Reginald Blake (a gentleman ranker)	Bandsman A. Hannis
Private Tootles (Afterwards Acting-Bandsman.)	Band-Sergeant E. France
Muriel Blazah (Col. Blazah's daughter)	Miss Newham
Wilhelmina Rosabelle Eurydice Liza (Muriel's Maid.)	Mrs. Buckle
Irene ("My Queen Girls")	Mrs. Pay
Mabel " "	Mrs. Taylor
Zena " "	Mrs. Nuttall
Phylis " "	Mrs. Chowns
Marie " "	Mrs. Horton
Lena " "	Mrs. Westley
Phœbe " "	Miss France
Private Wray ("The Emperor's Own")	Sergeant G. Clay
" Rutson " "	Rifleman H. Hutson
" Youngley " "	Corporal A. Hoadley
" Bukkell " "	Sergeant C. Buckle
" Hayloft " "	Rifleman W. Calcroft
" Selmore " "	Lance-Corporal G. Gilmore
" Nippon " "	Boy J. Rippon

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BATTALION RECORDS.

4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI, 1911.

As so many excellent accounts of the Durbar have been published in book form, it is only intended to give here a short statement of the events which took place.

From the time of the arrival of their Majesties at Delhi, the State ceremonies formed such a picture of Oriental magnificence that words can scarcely describe them.

At times it seemed as though the scenes were laid not in the prosaic twentieth century but far back in the days of the Arabian Nights.

Delhi had been so transformed in the space of a few months that where before were ploughed fields and dusty wastes was now a sea of white tents stretching in every direction as far as the eye could see; tents carefully set up amidst green lawns and beds of flowers. By night the scene from The Ridge was fairy-like in its beauty, with lines of twinkling lights vanishing far away in the distance and marking the position of the different camps.

Of all the ceremonies the most wonderful was the great Durbar. Here, within a vast amphitheatre, were collected, representatives from all the countries and nations of India. Here were white-robed chieftains from Baluchistan and distant Hunza-Nagar, Shans and Burmese dressed in their old court costumes, stately Rajput chiefs armed with swords and with old muzzle loaders slung across their backs, and Princes and Rajahs

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from all the native States with clothes encrusted with jewels.

Such a blaze of vivid colour and jewels has surely never been seen in any gathering since the world began. From the pathetic entrance of the Veterans into the arena until the final proclamation of the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, all was of the most absorbing interest and beauty.

Another scene that will never be forgotten by those who saw it was the garden party in the old fortress of the Moguls.

A year's previous work from old plans had recalled many of the beauties of the palace and gardens of Shah Jehan. Here, under shady trees, amid green lawns and splashing fountains, encircled by the lovely palaces of white marble and red sandstone, were gathered together the rulers and princes of India.

At the same time outside the walls were hundreds of thousands of natives from all parts of India, who had come to do worship to their Emperor, for he, and the Queen-Empress, following an ancient custom of the Moguls, clad in their coronation robes, shewed themselves to the assembled multitudes from the walls. The view of these great moving crowds below, of every colour, was a most wondrous sight.

When nightfall came the trees and ancient palaces were outlined with countless lights, turning the Fort into a veritable palace of the genii.

Space forbids the recital of the magnificence of the camps, the great review, the perfect drill at the presentation of the colours, or the scenes of wild enthusiasm on the arrival of the Veterans in the amphitheatre.

Other pens, more eloquent than mine, have told the story of these.

The memory of the scenes witnessed at Delhi will never fade from the recollection of those that were

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privileged to be present there during the Durbar ceremonies.

December 7th.—At 10 a.m. the Royal train drew up at the station especially prepared in the Selimgarh Bastion of Delhi Fort. Here the King-Emperor, dressed in the uniform of a British Field-Marshal, and the Queen-Empress were received by the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

As Their Majesties stepped on to the platform the guns commenced the royal salute of 101 guns.

After the thirty-fourth, sixty-eighth, and 101st round the infantry lining the processional route fired a *feu de joie*. Starting at the Fort it passed along the line of troops up to the historic Ridge and so back again to the Fort.

While the salute was still in progress certain presentations were taking place.

His Majesty inspected the guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, and then leaving Selimgarh, which was filled with representatives of every regiment in the Durbar Concentration and some eight hundred veterans, he passed with the Queen-Empress into the Fort. Here they were met in the Pavilion, (which had been erected in place of the Bahawalpur Shamiana,) by the Ruling Chiefs of India.

The presentations here being over, Their Majesties started on their progress through the city.

Passing out of the Fort by the famous Delhi Gate, the procession made the circuit of the Jama Masjid and then turned up the Chandni Chauk. Once more the royal salute was being fired by the Artillery, this time from the Ridge. Leaving the Chandni Chauk near the Fatehpur Mosque, the route crossed the Dufferin railway bridge, and so, through the walls of the city where the old Mori Gate used to stand, entered the European cantonments.

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Passing along the Rajpur Road, the procession moved up the ridge near the Chauburja Mosque.

Here on the top of the ridge itself an amphitheatre had been erected astride the road. In this amphitheatre were assembled the representatives of British India. An address was presented to His Majesty and read by the Delhi Herald, Brigadier-General Peyton, to which his Majesty himself replied.

The procession then moved on down the ridge into the Imperial Camp.

Following on the Royal Procession came that of the Ruling Chiefs, but it would be beyond the scope of this short account to describe it. Suffice it to say that it was almost seven and a half miles in length, and unparalleled in splendour.

In the afternoon His Majesty received visits from the Ruling Chiefs, whilst the Queen Empress, accompanied by Sir John Hewitt, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, paid a visit to the historic buildings of the Fort.

December 8th.—In the morning the Queen Empress visited the Kutab and the tomb of Nizam-Ud-Din, and other objects of historic interest amongst the ruins of the Delhi of former days. The King-Emperor in the meantime was engaged in receiving visits from Ruling Chiefs.

In the afternoon His Majesty laid the foundation stone of the All India Memorial to the late King Edward VII. This is to be erected on the "Champs du Mars," or open space between the Fort and the Jama Masjid.

It has been subscribed to by all conditions and classes amongst His Majesty's Indian subjects, from the richest to the poorest.

The occasion was marked by considerable ceremony, there being no less than four guards of honour drawn from the Gordon Highlanders, 2nd K.E.O. Gurkha

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Rifles, and the Royal Marine Artillery, of which Regiments the late King Edward was Colonel-in-Chief, and one from the Royal Navy.

After receiving an address from the Committee, to whom the memorial scheme had been entrusted, His Majesty personally replied, and then proceeded to lay the foundation stone. The act was signalled by the firing of a royal salute by a battery stationed near the Water Gate of the Fort, a royal salute by the troops present, and the playing of the National Anthem.

The Royal Procession was then reformed, and their Majesties returned to Camp.

Later their Majesties were present at a State dinner in the Imperial Camp.

December 9th.—On this day there were no official functions in public. The morning was spent in the reception of Ruling Chiefs by His Majesty, whilst the Queen Empress received many Indian ladies, and was presented by them with gifts of wonderful embroidery and jewelry.

In the afternoon their Majesties attended the polo and football, and after dinner the torchlight tattoo, given by the massed bands.

December 10th.—This day being Sunday, their Majesties attended divine service in the open on the Jagatpur Island. About eight thousand troops were present at this service.

December 11th.—In the morning the King-Emperor presented colours to seven British and two Indian Infantry Regiments; the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Durham Light Infantry, the Black Watch, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Gordon Highlanders, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Connaught Rangers being the British Infantry Regiments.

The consecration was carried out by the clergy of the various religions concerned.

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MARCH PAST OF THE 19TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

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The drill of this ceremony had been so well practised by the Regiments taking part that it is said to have been faultless.

There is a story told that one of our Teuton cousins, an attaché, was heard to remark, "The Guards of Frederick may have been able to do that, but no one else."

After the presentation to the British Regiments had been concluded, their Majesties moved to the adjoining polo ground, where the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis were drawn up on parade. Here the ceremony was repeated, with the exception of the consecration.

In the afternoon their Majesties attended the final of the polo tournament, which was won by the Inniskilling Dragoons, who beat the King's Dragoon Guards by 4 goals to 1.

December 12th.—This was the day of the actual "Durbar." To attempt to do justice to this ceremony in a few lines is obviously impossible, but for magnificence and splendour it is probably the finest spectacle the world has ever seen.

The actual scene was in the huge Durbar amphitheatre, accommodating in all nearly 90,000 people, including 20,000 troops and massed bands to the number of 1,600 musicians. When all was in readiness, their Majesties arrived in State with full royal escort, being received with the usual royal salute of all arms.

First, they proceeded to the Durbar Shamiana, where, having taken their seats on the thrones, His Majesty gave the order to open the Durbar. This was announced by a flourish of trumpets and a roll of drums from the massed bands.

His Majesty then rose, and announced to the assembled Ruling Chiefs, Governors, Political Agents, etc., the fact of his Coronation in London.

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After this followed the homage, first by the Viceroy, and then by the Ruling Chiefs in order. Their Majesties then walked hand in hand in procession to the royal pavilion, which was situated in the centre of the amphitheatre.

The massed bands now sounded a summons to the herald, which was immediately answered by a flourish from outside the amphitheatre. The heralds then advanced up the centre of the amphitheatre sounding another flourish, and finally forming up in front of the royal thrones, blew a third fanfare.

Brigadier-General Peyton, the Herald-in-Chief, then read the Royal Proclamation to the people in English; and the Assistant Herald, Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, C.I.E., repeated it in Urdu.

A royal salute of 101 guns followed, interspersed at intervals with the *feu de joie*, which ran along the lines of troops from the amphitheatre to the King-Emperor's Camp and back.

Once more the trumpets of the heralds sounded, and the Viceroy stepped forward and read a Royal Proclamation, announcing various gifts, privileges, honours, etc., to be granted on this occasion.

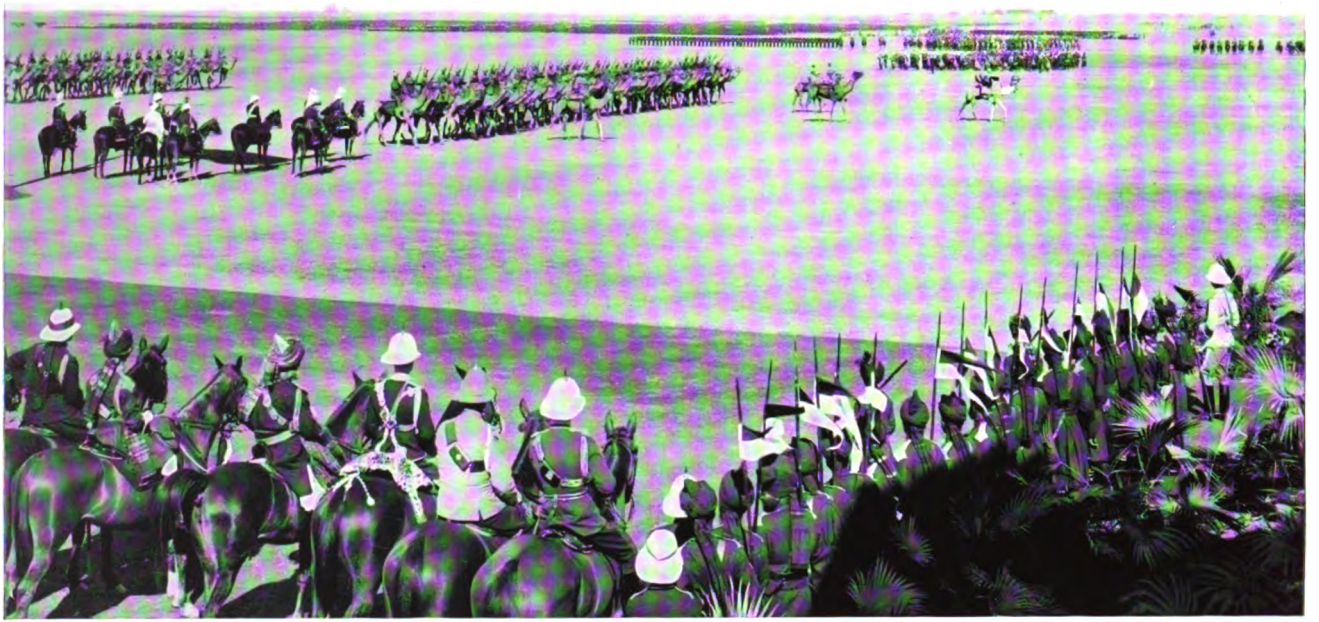
At the termination of the Proclamation, the chief herald rose, and called for three cheers for His Majesty, and three more for the Queen Empress.

After this, their Majesties moved in procession once more to the Durbar Shamiana, and here the King-Emperor in person announced the change of the capital to Delhi, and other administrative changes with relation to Bengal.

The Durbar was now closed, their Majesties entered their carriage, and at a walk left the amphitheatre to the sound of the National Anthem, played by the massed bands, and the royal salute of 101 guns.

As soon as their Majesties had left the amphitheatre

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THE SIX YEAR OLD NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR LEADING HIS CAMEL CORPS.

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the crowds of spectators rushed forward to the royal pavilion, and there each, after his own custom, did homage before the thrones where the King-Emperor had sat.

In the evening there was a State banquet in the King's Camp, followed by a reception.

December 13th.—In the morning His Majesty inspected officers of the Volunteers, and Native officers, Imperial troops, and Indian Regiments. These were in turn presented to His Majesty, the Native officers after their custom presenting their swords to be touched.

In the afternoon there was a garden party in the Fort, and simultaneously a people's fête or Badshahi Mela in the Bela, or plain, beneath the Fort walls, near the River Jumna. While this was in progress the people were grouped below according to districts, religions, castes, etc., and passed before their Majesties, who were seated for some time in the Saman Burj.

The Saman Burj is a kind of bay window in the Dewan-i-Khas, where in days gone by the Moghal Emperors used to grant the Durshan, that is to say, present themselves before the people. Later their Majesties sat on two thrones on the terrace, with only their pages grouped around them, and watched the people passing before them.

December 14th.—The 14th was the day of the Review.

The troops in this were considerably fewer than had at first been expected, owing to the concentration having to be greatly reduced on account of the threatened scarcity of food and forage, brought about by the failure of the monsoon.

The Review was carried out more or less according to regulations, special features being the presence of Imperial Service Troops and the gallop past of Artillery and Cavalry.

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In the evening there was an investiture held in the King's Camp.

December 15th.—On this day their Majesties laid the foundation stone of the new capital, the King-Emperor laying one and the Queen-Empress the other. The ceremony was quiet and unostentatious.

His Majesty then inspected the police, to the number of about 2,700, on the polo ground. He also presented medals to certain of the officers and men.

In the afternoon there was a Military Tournament and the Point-to-Point Races.

December 16th.—At about midday their Majesties, having taken leave of the Ruling Chiefs, left the Imperial camp, escorted by one British and one Indian Cavalry Regiment, the heralds and trumpeters, a battery of Artillery, and the Imperial Cadet Corps.

They entered the Fort by the Lahore Gate to the sound of the royal salute, fired by the artillery on the ridge by salvoes of batteries, and the *feu de joie* of the infantry from the ridge to the Fort.

Passing through to Selimgarh, the King-Emperor left for Nepal, and the Queen-Empress for Agra.

The guns mounted on the ramparts of the Fort announced the departure of their Majesties from Delhi.

DIARY OF THE DURBAR.

November 23rd.—The Battalion entrained from Meerut, arriving at Army Camps Station, Delhi (the central station specially erected for the Durbar), on this date.

The Battalion was encamped near the north-eastern extremity of the famous "Ridge," and on its northern slope.

Here, once more, we were brigaded with our friends of 1857, the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles; the

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GROUP OF OFFICERS, 3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS, AND 2ND BATTALION 2ND GURKHA RIFLES.

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other two Regiments in the Brigade being the 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkha Rifles and 130th (K.G.O.) Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Major-General F. C. Campbell, C.B., was in command.

The men were camped in 160lb. tents, and the officers in E.P. tents.

The Mess consisted of E.P. tents for the ante-room, and a large marquee for the Mess tent.

Contrary to custom in India, pouch ammunition was withdrawn.

November 24th—December 6th.—During this period the Battalion was employed on fatigues, etc., and also paraded on many occasions to practice various items amongst the coming ceremonies.

On November 25th Major H. R. Blore and Lieutenant R. J. H. Purcell, with fifty rank and file, formed a guard of honour to meet the G.O.C. Northern Army, Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., at Kingsway Station.

December 7th.—State entry into Delhi of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The Battalion was in position partly round the Juma Masjid and partly on the road leading to the Chandni Chauk.

December 8th.—The Battalion lined the streets for the procession to the opening of the All India King Edward VII Memorial.

H.I.M. the King-Emperor's Guard of Honour.
Captain H. A. Vernon.
2nd Lieutenant C. T. Ellison.

December 10th.—Divine Service on Jagatpur Island.

December 11th.—Presentation of Colours.

H.I.M. the King-Emperor's Guard.
Field Officer—Major H. R. Blore.
Captain C. H. N. Seymour.
Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield.

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H.I.M. the King-Emperor's Guard of Honour.
Captain H. A. Vernon.
2nd Lieutenant C. T. Ellison.

H.E. the Viceroy's Guard of Honour.
Captain J. F. Tate.
Lieutenant R. J. H. Purcell.

December 12th.—The Durbar.

The Battalion lined one side of the central road of the amphitheatre with a detachment in the 7th Division Section.

December 13th.—Their Imperial Majesties' garden party in the Fort. All officers except those on duty attended. The Badshahi Mela was in progress in the Bela beneath the Fort walls.

The Battalion lined streets from the railway bridge road to Lahore Gate of Fort.

December 14th.—The King-Emperor's Review.

Investiture at 9 p.m. The following officers were commanded to attend:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. R. Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Major E. Pearce Serocold, Major H. R. Blore, Captain C. H. N. Seymour, Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield.

December 16th.—State departure of their Majesties from Delhi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. R. Stuart-Wortley commanded the King-Emperor's guards and escorts on this day.

H.I.M. the King-Emperor's Guard.
Captain C. H. N. Seymour.
Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield.

H.I.M. the King-Emperor's Guard of Honour.
Captain H. A. Vernon.
2nd Lieutenant C. T. Ellison.

The Battalion lined the streets for the State departure, being in position just inside the Kashmir Gate.

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December 17th.—The band rejoined the Battalion from the massed bands' camp. Divine Service.

December 20th.—The Battalion paraded at 8 p.m., and entrained for Rawal Pindi, where they arrived at 8 a.m. on 22nd, feeling half frozen.

Their Majesties presented portraits of themselves to the officers' mess.

Roll of officers on strength of the Battalion during the Delhi Durbar, 1911, showing station:—

Rank and Name	Station
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O. ...	Delhi.
Major E. Pearce Serocold ...	Delhi.
„ H. R. Blore ...	Delhi.
„ R. G. Jelf ...	A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy, Delhi.
Captain B. F. Widdrington ...	Leave in England.
„ C. H. N. Seymour ...	Delhi.
„ R. E. Crichton ...	Posted not joined.
„ J. F. F. Tate ...	Delhi.
„ R. H. Seymour ...	Delhi.
„ H. A. Vernon ...	Delhi.
Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield ...	Delhi.
„ A. A. Soames ...	Leave in England.
„ W. L. Clinton ...	Extra A.D.C. to G.O.C. 7th Division, Delhi.
„ H. C. Ponsonby ...	Commanding Detachment, Rawal Pindi.
„ C. K. Howard Bury ...	A.D.C. to Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces, Delhi.
„ Hon. J. N. Bigge ...	Extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy, Delhi.
„ R. J. H. Purcell ...	Delhi.
„ J. F. P. Butler ...	Leave in England.
„ S. H. Ferrand ...	Commanding Detachment, Chakrata.
2nd Lieutenant H. O. Curtis ...	Delhi.
„ C. T. Ellison ...	Delhi.
„ A. E. Lawrence ...	Delhi.
„ A. C. P. Butler ...	Delhi.
„ G. S. Oxley ...	Delhi.
„ M. K. Mackenzie ...	Delhi.
„ R. V. C. Bodley ...	Posted not joined.
Captain and Adjutant C. V. L. Poë	Delhi.
Lieutenant and Quarter-Master T. J. Jones	Delhi.

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Alphabetical Roll by ranks of all recipients of Durbar medals, 1911, of the above Battalion:—

	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
	Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O. ...	Battalion Allotment.
	Major E. Pearce Serocold ...	Ditto.
	Captain C. H. N. Seymour ...	Ditto.
	Lieutenant C. J. T. R. Wingfield	Ditto.
	„ C. K. Howard Bury	A.D.C. to Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces.
	„ H. O. Curtis ...	Winner All-comers' Point-to-Point Races.
	Captain and Adjutant C. V. L. Poë ...	Battalion Allotment.
	Lieutenant and Quarter-Master T. J. Jones ...	Ditto.
6274	Sergeant-Major H. W. Morgan	Ditto.
9483	Bandmaster G. H. Grinter ...	Massed Bands.
8802	Quarter-Master Sergeant C. Smith ...	Battalion Allotment.
7204	Orderly-Room-Colour-Sergeant J. Cam ...	Ditto.
8252	Colour-Sergeant L. Gurnett ...	Ditto.
8859	„ „ R. Parrott ...	Ditto.
8464	„ „ A. Harvey ...	Ditto.
7051	„ „ W. Homes ...	Ditto.
9822	„ „ T. Lycett ...	Ditto.
625	„ „ H. Grew ...	Ditto.
1625	Sergeant-Bugler J. Hawxwell...	Ditto.
9007	Band-Sergeant E. Clinton ...	Massed Bands.
2100	Sergeant G. Griffin ...	Battalion Allotment.
4613	„ A. Williams ...	Ditto.
931	„ E. Clarke ...	Ditto.
2066	„ G. Richardson ...	Camp Staff Office, 7th Division.
9640	„ H. Shone ...	Curzon House.
3074	„ D. Morton ...	Ditto.
160	Corporal G. Keats ...	Battalion Allotment.
8015	„ P. Cole ...	Massed Bands.
991	„ J. Jackson ...	Battalion Allotment.
9460	„ T. Jones ...	Ditto.
3062	Lance-Corporal E. Ready ...	Massed Bands.
4194	„ „ W. Newcombe	Battalion Allotment.
1131	„ „ T. Ismay ...	King Emperor's Camp.
2069	„ „ J. Kerrs ...	Battalion Allotment.
6171	„ „ A. Mockford ...	King Emperor's Camp.
3464	„ „ W. Bryan ...	Battalion Allotment.

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	Rank and Name	Source from which the Medal was received
6329	Lance-Corporal W. Crookes ...	Battalion Allotment.
6295	,, ,, H. Horton ...	Ditto.
1285	,, ,, W. Stevenson	Ditto.
898	,, ,, W. Goodspeed	Ditto.
1432	,, ,, W. Stephenson	Ditto.
6148	,, ,, H. Edmunds	Ditto.
6594	,, ,, D. Weston ...	Ditto.
4271	,, ,, W. Williams ...	Ditto.
6257	,, ,, W. Marsden ...	Ditto.
6141	,, ,, P. Shrubsall ...	Ditto.
6311	,, ,, G. Shaw ...	Ditto.
4096	,, ,, A. Bolton ...	Ditto.
8476	,, ,, T. Pridmore ...	Divisional Police.
3448	Bugler A. Dickinson ...	Battalion Allotment.
4297	,, T. Rawlins ...	Ditto.
647	Bandsman A. Smith ...	Massed Bands.
4097	,, W. Donnelly ...	Battalion Allotment.
8890	Rifleman T. Allcock ...	Ditto.
1215	,, W. Astley ...	Ditto.
3997	,, C. Smith ...	Ditto.
6337	,, W. Doncaster ...	Ditto.
8547	,, E. Rogers ...	Ditto.
6334	,, F. Bottomley ...	Ditto.
4279	,, H. Culley ...	Ditto.
6227	,, W. Green ...	Ditto.
6273	,, T. Cosgrove ...	Ditto.
6305	,, J. Couch ...	Ditto.
398	,, T. Clarke ...	Ditto.
4024	,, C. Foley ...	Ditto.
3543	,, J. Harmsworth ...	Ditto.
6226	,, H. McElroy ...	Ditto.
6345	,, J. Ward ...	Ditto.
6368	,, R. Gatward ...	Ditto.
3181	,, H. Baker ...	Ditto.
3686	,, J. Lalley ...	Ditto.
6105	,, W. Sheehy ...	Ditto.
6188	,, W. Curtis ...	Ditto.
6260	,, J. Murphey ...	Ditto.
6234	,, M. Blackett ...	Ditto.
6197	,, B. Roberts ...	Ditto.
4391	,, C. Letts ...	Ditto.
6212	,, J. Ackroyd ...	Ditto.
6258	,, W. Lishman ...	Ditto.
6893	,, W. Madeley ...	Ditto.
6244	,, J. Hunt ...	Ditto.
1815	,, T. Boddy ...	Ditto.

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	Rank and Name		Source from which the Medal was received
4265	Rifleman	A. Jones ...	Battalion Allotment.
6173	,,	W. Greygoose ...	Ditto.
6177	,,	R. Fennell ...	Ditto.
7788	,,	R. Grimmer ...	Station Staff Office, Delhi.
6274	,,	H. Asher ...	Battalion Allotment.
6164	,,	A. Keen ...	Ditto.
6179	,,	W. Hutchins ...	Ditto.
6308	,,	T. Bowskill ...	Ditto.
6523	,,	J. Flint ...	Ditto.
6418	,,	T. Wilding ...	Ditto.
4403	,,	R. Condon ...	Ditto.
6125	,,	J. Holmes ...	Ditto.
6168	,,	A. Smith ...	Ditto.
6559	,,	T. Prestbury ...	Ditto.
5661	,,	H. Grizzell ...	Ditto.
6476	,,	J. Kelly ...	Ditto.
6877	,,	H. Marriott ...	Ditto.
6246	,,	H. Voce ...	Ditto.
1192	,,	D. Gilding ...	Ditto.
1979	,,	M. Ryder ...	Ditto.
3070	,,	J. Nolan ...	Ditto.
4411	,,	A. Turner ...	Ditto.
3456	,,	A. Atkins ...	Ditto.
4835	,,	H. Hilton ...	Ditto.
5098	,,	J. Hill ...	Ditto.
6292	,,	W. Staveley ...	Ditto.
6307	,,	W. Holmes ...	Ditto.
8474	,,	J. Howlette ...	Divisional Police.
7127	,,	W. Talbot ...	Ditto.
8710	,,	D. Deighton ...	Ditto.
6277	,,	J. Cahill ...	Ditto.
8971	,,	E. Foreman ...	Ditto.
8626	,,	C. James ...	Ditto.

EVENTS WON BY THE 4TH BATTALION.

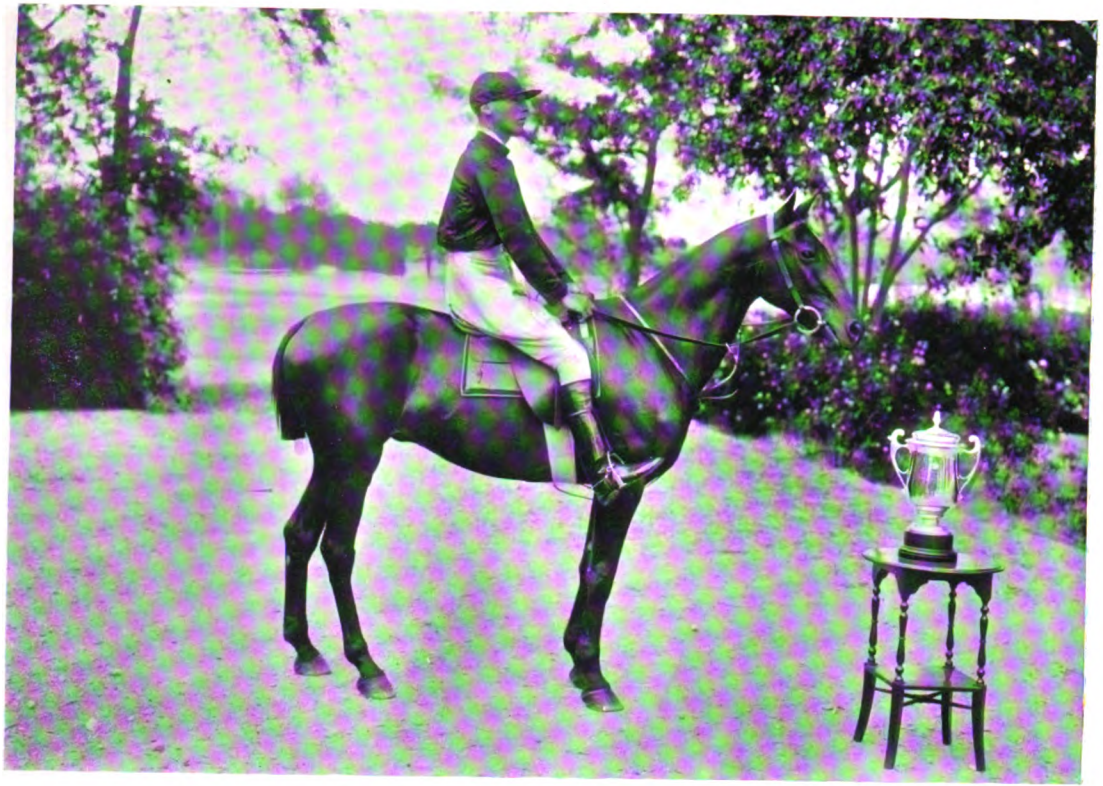
1.—The King Emperor's Cup (ponies). All Comers' Point-to-Point.—Lieutenant H. O. Curtis, "Sir John," owner.

2.—Boxing. Middle-weight Championship.—Rifleman W. Curzon.

3.—The "Locke Elliott Belt."—Rifleman W. Curzon.

4.—Football. Bands' Competition.—The Band, 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

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LIEUTENANT H. O. CURTIS ON SIR JOHN.

WINNER OF THE KING EMPEROR'S CUP (PONIES) POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

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RECORDS

From 1st December, 1911, to 30th November, 1912.

The employment of the Battalion during the Durbar period is shown in the short account in the preceding pages.

December 20th.—The Battalion entrained at Delhi for Rawal Pindi, arriving there on the morning of 22nd.

December 21st.—Major H. R. Blore took over the duties of Senior Major on this date; Major E. Pearce Serocold having proceeded on leave home.

December 29th —No. 7051 Colour-Sergeant W. Homes, G Company, has been awarded the medal for "Long Service and Good Conduct."

Authority Army Orders, dated October, 1911

Captain G. T. Lee is posted to the Battalion on completion of tour of duty at the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, dated 1st December, 1911.

January 12th.—Captain G. T. Lee's posting cancelled, dated 13th December, 1911.

January 22nd.—Extract from *London Gazette*, dated 15th October, 1911:—

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of 2nd Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand is antedated to August 12th, 1911.

2nd Lieutenant H. O. Curtis to be Lieutenant, dated 7th September, 1911.

February 10th.—The Battalion moved into camp at Baracao for Brigade Training from 12th to 17th February, 1912.

February 23rd.—Captain G. Wynne Finch is posted to the Battalion from the 3rd Battalion on promotion, dated 13th January, 1912.

Major B. F. Widdrington is posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion, dated 13th January, 1912.

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February 27th.—Major B. F. Widdrington having exchanged with Major R. G. Jelf, is taken on the strength of the Battalion.

Major R. G. Jelf posted to 2nd Battalion.

March 6th.—Captain G. H. Martin is posted to the Battalion, dated 2nd February, 1912.

March 15th.—The issue of the home pattern peaked cap and patches is discontinued. The Austrian pattern cap (cap forage, Indian pattern) is taken into use.

March 20th.—Captain G. H. Martin, having exchanged with Captain H. F. W. Bircham, is struck off the strength of the Battalion.

Captain H. F. W. Bircham is taken on the strength.

March 21st.—A draft of 1 sergeant, 36 riflemen, 2 boys, and 3 women joined the Battalion from the 2nd Battalion.

March 23rd.—2nd Lieutenant S. L. Thompson, I.A.U.L., was attached to the Battalion.

April 27th.—B Company marched from Rawal Pindi as advanced party to Upper Topa, Murree Hills, to pitch camp.

May 4th.—Headquarters and four companies marched for Topa (three marches—Baracao, Tret, Topa).

Detachment under Major B. F. Widdrington. Strength:—4 officers and 400 rank and file. Remained at Rawal Pindi for the hot weather.

June 3rd.—The Battalion paraded to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

June 13th.—Captain C. A. Howard sailed for England to take up appointment as Brigade-Major to the Devon and Cornwall Territorial Brigade. Struck off strength of Battalion from 13th June, 1912.

June 17th.—The Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Northern Army, on the Gharial Flats.

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June 27th.—Captain and Adjutant C. V. L. Poë ceases to be Adjutant on the expiration of term of tenure (three years).

Lieutenant H. C. Ponsonby appointed Adjutant.

July 17th.—Lieutenant R. J. H. Purcell and Sergeant Griffin qualified at the School of Musketry, Changla Gali, in musketry and Maxim gun.

July 19th.—Captain C. V. L. Poë posted to the Battalion, dated 2nd August, 1912, and 2nd Lieutenant C. T. Ellison promoted to Lieutenant.

July 31st.—Major H. R. Blore attended the Musketry Staff Conference at Pachmarhi.

August 23rd.—Major E. Pearce Serocold promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Hare.

August 28th.—Major B. J. Majendie posted to Battalion.

October 16th.—Battalion left Topa for Rawal Pindi, arriving 18th.

October 17th.—Rear party, A Company, followed, arriving Pindi 19th.

October 25th.—2nd Lieutenant C. S. Price Davies is posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

November 1st.—Battalion left Rawal Pindi for Yhelum by march route, arriving on 5th to undergo Brigade Training in the War Brigade (5th Infantry Brigade).

November 24th.—Battalion started on Inter-Brigade manœuvres.

Remarks on Training, 1911—1912.

1.—By Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Dehra Dun Brigade:—

Drill.—Satisfactory.

Manœuvres.—Special attention has been paid to training in hill fighting with good results. The companies are very hardy.

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MUSKETRY.—Satisfactory.

SIGNALLING.—Has received special attention and long distance signalling practised. Progress satisfactory.

HEALTH.—Very good.

CONDUCT.—Satisfactory.

GENERAL EFFICIENCY.—The Officers are very capable, the N.C.O.'s above the average, and the men highly intelligent and well trained.

FITNESS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.—Fit.

2.—By Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding 7th (Meerut) Division.

I consider it a smart and good Battalion with very good Officers and fit for field service.

3.—By Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Northern Army:—

Signalling is now very satisfactory, the Battalion is fit for service.

4.—By His Excellency General Sir O. Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India:

"On the whole a very satisfactory report."

OFFICERS WHO HAVE PASSED FOR PROMOTION DURING THE YEAR.

Lieutenant and Adjutant	H. C. Ponsonby, D and J.	
" " " " "	C.	13th June, 1912.
2nd Lieutenant	M. K. Mackenzie,	A 1 and A 2.
" "	R. V. C. Bodley,	23rd April,
" "	D. R. Montford, I.A.U.L.	1912.

4TH BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O., Commanding.
Major H. R. Blore.
" B. F. Widdrington.
" B. J. Majendie.

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FIELD OFFICERS, 3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

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Captain H. F. W. Bircham.
„ J. F. F. Tate.
Lieut. C. J. T. R. Wingfield.
„ A. A. Soames.
„ W. L. Clinton.
„ C. K. Howard Bury.
„ Hon. J. N. Bigge.
2nd Lieut. A. C. P. Butler.
„ G. S. Oxley.
„ A. E. Lawrence.

Captain R. H. Seymour.
„ G. Wynne Finch.
Lieut. R. J. H. Purcell.
„ J. F. P. Butler.
„ S. H. Ferrand.
„ H. O. Curtis.
„ C. T. Ellison.
2nd Lieut. M. K. Mackenzie.
„ R. V. C. Bodley.
„ C. S. Price Davies.

Adjutant—Lieutenant H. C. Ponsonby.
Quarter-Master—Lieutenant T. Jones.

OFFICERS OF THE UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY ATTACHED TO BATTALION.

2nd Lieut. S. L. Thompson.
„ A. F. R. Lumby.
2nd Lieut. A. S. Mackay.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	H. W. Morgan.
Bandmaster	H. Dobinson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant	C. Smith.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant (Q.-M.-S.)	J. Cam.
Sergeant-Bugler	J. Hawxwell.
Sergeant-Cook	W. Hetherington.
Band-Sergeant	E. Clinton.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant	E. Clark.
Pioneer-Sergeant	H. Wear.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant	G. Cox.
Acting-Schoolmaster-Sergeant	A. Ladd.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

A Company	H. Grew.
B „	T. Shillito.
C „	E. Gardner.
D „	L. Gurnett.
E „	T. Lycett.
F „	R. Parrott.
G „	
H „	A. Harvey.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

In possession of 1 Badge	454
„ „ „ 2 Badges	269
„ „ „ 3 „	22
„ „ „ 4 „	3

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Good Conduct Medals.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Morgan. Colour-Sergeant A. E. Harvey.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant G. Cox. Sergeant G. Gulliver.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant (O.-R.-S.) J. Cam.

War Medals.

In possession of 1 Medal	71
„ „ „ 2 Medals	18
„ „ „ 3 „	1

Musketry.

Marksmen	148
1st Class Shots	424
2nd „ „	304
3rd „ „	23

	Average	Company Shot	Score
A Company	113	Colour-Sergeant H. Grew	166
B „	106	„ „ T. Shillito	146
C „	115	Lance-Corporal F. Goude	161
D „	114	Rifleman T. Sutherland	147
E „	123	Colour-Sergeant T. Lycett	160
F „	116	Corporal R. Newham	163
G „	112	Rifleman J. Turner	151
H „	107	Sergeant T. Brasier	141

Best shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants—Colour-Sergeant H. Grew.
Best shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Rifleman A. Scragg.

Certificates.

	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Riflemen
Musketry	16	19
Signalling	7	6
Mounted Infantry	7	100
Chiropody	—	3
Physical Training	1	7
Cooking	—	2
Transport	3	42
Cold Shoeing	—	1
Stretcher Drill and First Aid	—	71
Veterinary	1	—
Acting Schoolmasters	—	5
Telegraphy	—	31
Military Engineering	1	1
Supply	1	16
Nursing	—	15
Reconnaissance	1	32

Certificates of Education.

First Class	34
Second Class	340
Third Class	536

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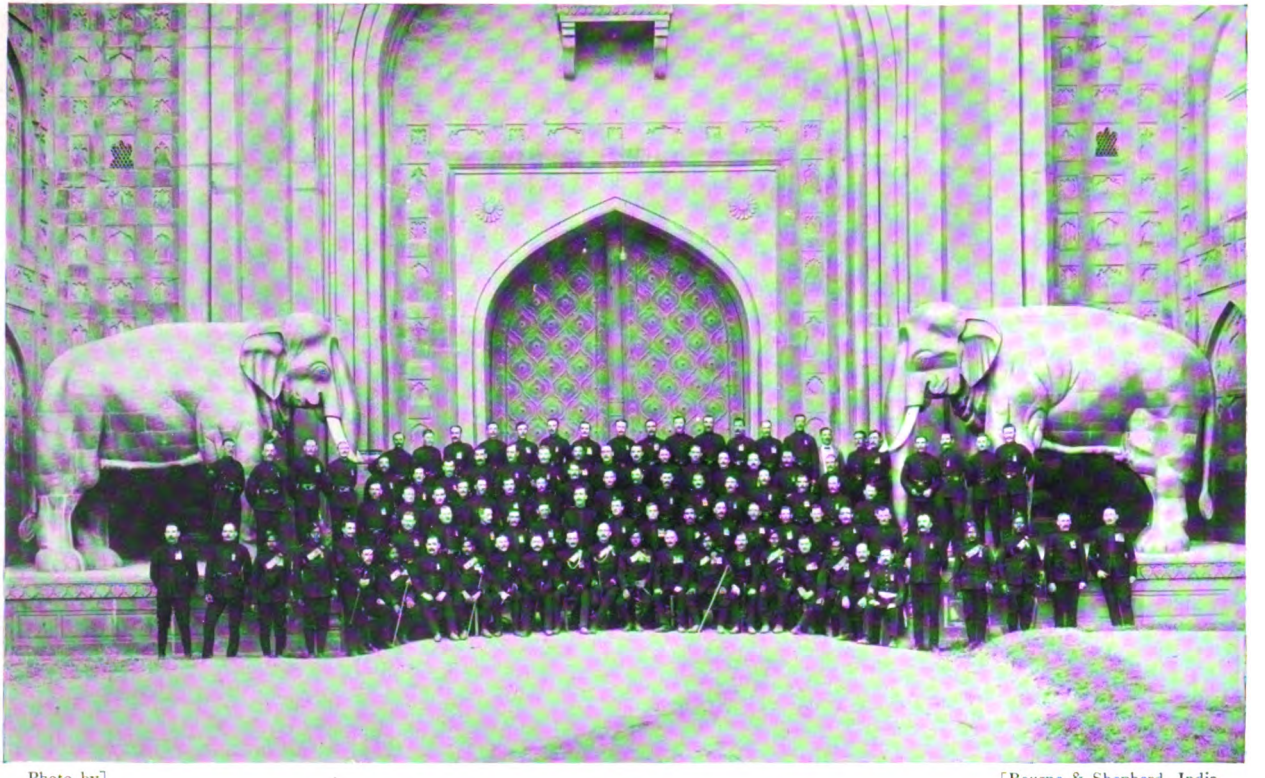


Photo by] [Bourne & Shepherd, India.

WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS OF 3RD AND 4TH BATTALIONS 60TH RIFLES,

AND OF 2ND BATTALION 2ND K.E.O. GURKHA RIFLES.

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Sergeants' Rifle Meeting.

Winner Sergeants' Cup	Sergeant Green.
„ Westminster Cup	„ Scott.
„ Herbert Shield	„ Beaumont.

Battalion Rifle Meeting.

Rawal Pindi, February, 1912.

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS.

200 yards.—Class A . . .	Lance-Corporal Ismay.
B . . .	„ Clarke.
C . . .	„ Weston.
500 yards.—Class A . . .	Rifleman Cox.
B . . .	Lance-Corporal Wilding.
C . . .	Rifleman Woods.
600 yards.—Class A . . .	„ Tarver.
B . . .	Lance-Corporal Cooper.
C . . .	Rifleman Nickson.
Battalion Championship . . .	Lance-Corporal Ismay.
General Bloomfield's Cup . . .	E Company.
Colonel Fortescue's Cup . . .	C „
Captain Ryder's Cup . . .	A „

Royal Sussex Regiment Rifle Meeting.

Gharial, September, 1912.

Conditions.—"Queen Victoria Cup."
Open to troops in the Murree Hills.

1st—4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps . . .	407
2nd—1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment . . .	379

Bengal and Punjab Rifle Association.

(*Winners in above meeting belonging to 4th Battalion.*)

1911—12.

Match 1.

	ORDER
Rifleman Hackney . .	28
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	30
Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	36
Rifleman Tarver . .	48

Match 2.

Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	71
Corporal Wilson . . .	77
Lance-Corporal Shannon .	84

Match 3.

	ORDER
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	12
Corporal Wilson . . .	15
Lance-Corporal Ismay .	23

Match 4.

Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	12
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	22
Lance-Corporal Shannon .	50

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Match 5.

	ORDER
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	38
Corporal Wilson . . .	41

Match 6.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	19
Corporal Oram . . .	54
Rifleman Hackney . .	64

Match 7.—*Aggregate.*

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	6
Lance-Corporal Ismay .	20
Rifleman Hackney . .	66

Match 8.—*Championship.*

Corporal Oram . . .	10
Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	55
Rifleman Payne . . .	71
Lance-Corporal Shannon .	75
Rifleman Hackney . .	82

Match 9.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	11
Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	27
Corporal Wilson . . .	50
Corporal Oram . . .	84

Match 10.

	ORDER
Lance-Corporal Shannon .	58
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	64
Rifleman Tarver . .	67

Match 11.

Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	4
Rifleman Tarver . .	41
Rifleman Payne . . .	78

Match 12.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	43

Match 14.

Lance-Corporal Ismay . .	11
Corporal Oram . . .	20
Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	40

Match 17.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	36

Match 18.

Quarter-Master-Sergt. Smith.	17
Corporal Oram . . .	25

1912—13.

Match 1.

	ORDER
Corporal Horne . . .	8
Rifleman Tarver . .	12
Lance-Sergeant Wilson .	18

Match 2.

Rifleman Tarver . .	8

Match 3.

Lance-Sergeant Wilson .	21
Rifleman Spears . . .	34
Bugler Dickinson . .	55

Match 4.

Lance-Corporal Geens . .	6

Match 5.

Rifleman Tarver . .	4
Corporal Oram . . .	6
Lance-Corporal Hackney .	76

Match 6.

Rifleman Tarver . .	19
Rifleman Whiteside . .	44
Corporal Horne . . .	46

Match 7.

	ORDER
Rifleman Tarver, 1st. Cup value, Rs. 110*s*.	winner

Match 8.

Lance-Corporal Geens . .	79

Match 9.

Rifleman Payne . . .	85

Match 10.

Rifleman Hilton . . .	15
Corporal Oram . . .	34
Corporal Newham . .	68

Match 11.

Rifleman Smith . . .	29
Rifleman Tarver . .	38
Rifleman Scragg . . .	39

Match 12.

Rifleman Pemberton . .	41
Corporal Oram . . .	65
Rifleman Payne . . .	77

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Match 13.

	ORDER
Corporal Horne . .	. 50

Match 14.

Rifleman Tarver .	. 6
Corporal Oram . .	. 12
Corporal Horne . .	. 19

Match 16.

Corporal Newham . .
Lance-Corporal Hackney .
Lance-Corporal Ismay . .
Rifleman Whiteside . .
Corporal Oram . . .

Match 17.

	ORDER
Lance-Corporal Geens .	.
Rifleman Lee . .	.
Rifleman Tarver .	.

Match 18.

Rifleman Tarver .	.
Corporal Oram . .	. 48

Match 24.

Rapid Firing Competition.
Winners.
1st, Cup, value Rs. 250*s*.
Corporal Oram.
Corporal Newham.
Lance-Corporal Ismay
Lance-Corporal Hackney.
Rifleman Scragg.

FOOTBALL.

Owing to the Delhi Durbar and move of the Battalion to Rawal Pindi, the Inter-Company Football Cup, presented by Captain (now Colonel) R. S. Oxley, was not played for until March, 1912. G Company were hot favourites, but had a bad fright in the first round, A Company putting up a big fight and making a draw. In the re-play G Company won a hard game by 2 goals to 1. The final between G and F was very tame, G being easy winners by 6 goals to nil.

In the first round of the 10th Hussars' Tournament the Battalion team were beaten by the North Staffords (1 goal to nil), Rifleman Deighton being severely injured in the first twenty minutes, and carried off the field.

A Six-a-side Football Tournament was held at Upper Topa, open to two teams from each Company, band, and buglers. All the players were very keen, and some really clever football was seen. In the final D Company beat A Company, 2 goals, 2 corners, to 2 goals, 1 corner, after a very fast game.

In the Murree Brewery Tournament the Battalion team was beaten in the final by the Lancashire Fusiliers, 2 goals to 1.

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HOCKEY.

In the Finney Hockey Tournament, held at Rawal Pindi, C Company lost to A Squadron 10th Hussars by 1 goal to nil in the final.

Inter-half-Company. Upper Topa. August—September.—Final: Buglers left half Battalion beat B Company right half. Score: 4 goals to 1.

CRICKET.

The Inter-Company Cricket Competition, played at Rawal Pindi, during April, 1912, resulted in a win for E Company, who beat F Company in the final by an innings and 147 runs. Highest scores:—Major H. R. Blore, 196; Lieutenant S. H. Ferrand, 128.

The Punjab Commission Cup.

1st Round.—Played at Rawal Pindi on February 22nd and 23rd, 1912.

4TH BATTALION *v.* 1ST ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

4th Battalion.—1st innings, 219 (Mackenzie, 76); 2nd innings, 122. 1st Royal Sussex Regiment.—1st innings, 97; 2nd innings, 121. 4th Battalion won by 123 runs.

2nd Round.—Played at Rawal Pindi on March 14th and 15th, 1912.

4TH BATTALION *v.* 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE.

4th Battalion.—1st innings, 234; 2nd innings, 165. 2nd Rifle Brigade.—1st innings, 453 (Captain Slogett, 146, Lieutenant Earle 99). Rifle Brigade won by an innings and 54 runs.

BOXING.

Kailana Depot.

Open	10st. 7lb. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
,,	9st. 6lb. . . .	,, Nelson, ,,

Delhi Durbar.—Championship of India and Locke Elliott Belt.

Middles	11st. 4lb. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
Bantams	8st. 4lb. . . .	,, Nelson, beaten in Semi-final.

Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.

10th Hussars. February, 1912.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
,, Bantams	. . . .	,, Nelson, ,,
,, Boys	. . . .	Boy Roberts, ,,

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10th Hussars, September, 1912.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
„ Middles (Novices)	. .	„ Howlette, „
„ Lights (Novices)	. .	„ Reed „

17th Lancers.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
„ Bantams	. . . .	„ Nelson, „

Yorkshire Regiment.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
„ Bantams	. . .	„ Nelson, „
„ Feathers	. . . .	„ May beaten in final.

Lancashire Fusiliers.

Open Middles	. . . .	Rifleman Curzon, winner.
„ Boys	. . . .	Boy Roberts, „

Regimental Novices Boxing Tournament.

Upper Topa, 28th and 30th September, 1912,

Six round contest.—Rifleman Hough beat Rifleman May.
„ „ „ Rifleman Nelson beat Lance-Corporal Cook.
„ „ „ Rifleman Regan beat Rifleman Kay.
Four „ „ Boy Roberts beat Boy Smith.
Final Novices Featherweights.—Rifleman Scory beat Rifleman Horley.
„ „ Lightweights.—Lance-Corporal Burton beat Rifleman Skuse (scratched, sprained wrist).
„ „ Heavyweights.—Lance-Corporal Hackney beat Rifleman Penn.

BATTALION SPORTS.

Winners of events in the Annual Athletic Sports, held at Rawal Pindi, on 20th and 21st March, 1912:—

Company Relay Race.—1st, B Company; 2nd, G Company; 3rd, D Company.

100 Yards (proper).—1st, Lance-Sergeant F. Lee, A Company; 2nd, Corporal H. Walker, B Company; 3rd, Sergeant J. Rowson, E Company.

100 Yards (novices).—1st, Rifleman A. Hynes, E Company; 2nd, Bugler H. Mason, B Company; 3rd, Rifleman E. Kilrain, C Company.

Quarter Mile (open).—1st, Rifleman G. Wilcox, G Company; 2nd, Rifleman A. Bent, B Company; 3rd, Corporal H. Walker, B Company.

Half-mile (open).—1st, Rifleman G. Wilcox, G Company; 2nd, Rifleman J. Howlette, E Company; 3rd, Rifleman F. Nutt, G Company.

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Half-mile (novices).—1st, Rifleman J. Howlette, E Company; 2nd, Rifleman C. James, G Company; 3rd, Rifleman G. Clow, E Company.

One Mile (open).—1st, Rifleman J. Howlette, E Company; 2nd, Rifleman F. Nutt, G Company; 3rd, Rifleman T. Collins, H Company.

Three Mile (open).—1st, Lance-Corporal J. Rolfe, D Company; 2nd, Rifleman S. Haines, C Company; 3rd, Rifleman T. Collins, H Company.

Sergeants' Race.—1st, Lance-Sergeant F. Lee, A Company, and Sergeant J. Rowson, E Company (dead heat); 3rd, Sergeant H. Goodfield, D Company.

Tug-of-War.—1st, B Company; 2nd, E Company.

Boys' Race.—1st, Boy J. Roberts, B Company; 2nd, Boy S. Weeks, F Company; 3rd Boy, F. Smith, D Company.

High Jump.—1st, Bugler H. Mason, B Company; 2nd, Rifleman L. Harris, H Company; 3rd, Lance-Corporal H. Edmonds, D Company.

Long Jump.—1st, Rifleman A. Hynes, E Company; 2nd, Rifleman J. Dixon, B Company; 3rd, Rifleman G. Spears, C Company.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—1st, Rifleman F. Brewer, B Company; 2nd, Rifleman J. Kay, A Company; 3rd, Lance-Corporal F. Burton, C Company.

Three-legged Race.—1st, Rifleman F. Harwood, D Company, and Rifleman J. Hogg, D Company; 2nd, Rifleman A. Hanson, A Company, and Rifleman F. Marriott, A Company; 3rd, Rifleman J. Castledine, F Company, and Rifleman J. Hughes, F Company.

V.C. Race.—1st, Rifleman W. Robinson, C Company, and Rifleman G. Spears, C Company; 2nd, Rifleman J. Widdowson, F Company, and Rifleman J. Brayshaw, F Company; 3rd, Rifleman J. Couch, A Company, and Lance-Corporal W. Newcombe, A Company.

Potato Race.—1st, Rifleman G. Robinson, G Company; 2nd, Rifleman W. May, D Company; 3rd, Rifleman B. Oxley, G Company.

Sack Race.—1st, Corporal P. Cole; 2nd, Rifleman Thornton; 3rd, Rifleman Clark.

600 Yards (open).—1st, Bombardier Adams, 38th Battery, R.F.A.; 2nd, Bombardier Owen, 4th Battery, R.F.A.; 3rd, Bombardier Hunt, 4th Battery, R.F.A.

Old Soldiers' Race.—1st, Sergeant H. Goodfield, D Company; 2nd, Corporal P. Cole, G Company; 3rd, Sergeant T. Scott, A Company.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Rifleman J. Hogg, D Company; 2nd, Rifleman F. Harwood, D Company; 3rd, Rifleman J. Kay, A Company.

Sergeants' Fancy Dress Donkey Race.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Lycett, E Company; 2nd, Sergeant Madeley, E Company; 3rd, Sergeant Raymen, B Company.

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RIFLE DEPÔT RECORDS.

From 1st December, 1911, to 30th November, 1912.

January 15th, 1912.—A draft of one Lance-Sergeant, one Corporal, and eighteen recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

January 27th.—The Branch title "Riflemen's Temperance League" altered to "Rifle Depôt Branch" R.A.T.A.

February 9th.—A draft of nineteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

February 28th.—A draft of sixteen recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

February 29th.—Lieutenant H. J. Flower posted to 3rd Battalion.

March 1st.—Lieutenant C. A. Grazebrook, 3rd Battalion, posted to Rifle Depôt for duty.

March 12th.—A Boxing Tournament took place. Novices Competition, 10 stone and under, was won by No. 4378, Recruit J. Winkworth, Rifle Brigade.

March 14th.—Major-General i/c Administration, Southern Command, inspected Rifle Dopôt.

March 14th.—First Anniversary of the "Loyal Greenjackets Lodge of Oddfellows."

March 29th.—A draft of fifteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

April 18th.—The following Riflemen were awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, *vide* Army Order, No. 104, of 1912:—No. 4222, Rifleman W. C. Morley, 8385, Rifleman J. J. Grosvenor, 7750, Rifleman W. Chappell.

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April 27th.—A draft of one Colour-Sergeant, one Corporal, and forty-nine recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

April 29th.—Six N.C.O.'s proceeded to Felixstowe on attachment to 5th Battalion (Special Reserve) during training.

May 18th.—A draft of eighteen recruits proceeded to join the 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

May 23rd.—Lieutenant C. A. Grazebrook and four N.C.O.'s proceeded to Felixstowe for attachment to 6th Battalion (Special Reserve) during training.

June 3rd.—A telegram of congratulation was sent on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty The King, and the following was received in reply:—

"Buckingham Palace. To Officer Commanding, Rifle Depôt.

3rd June, 1912.

Please convey my sincere thanks to all ranks of the Rifle Depôt for their expressions of loyalty and good wishes.

GEORGE R. AND I."

June 7th.—A draft of one Rifleman and twenty-one recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

June 23rd.—Two N.C.O.'s proceeded to Woolwich on attachment to 6th Battalion (Special Reserve) during annual training.

June 26th.—A draft of sixteen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

July 1st.—Colonel A. E. Jenkins completed his tenure of Command.

July 1st.—Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., appointed to Command the Rifle Depôt.

July 11th to 13th.—Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., inspected the 6th Battalion (Special Reserve) at Felixstowe during annual training.

July 12th.—A draft of fifteen recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

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July 15th.—A Guard of Honour of three Officers and 100 rank and file was furnished by the Rifle Depôt on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties The King and Queen to Winchester. Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., was in Command of the troops on this occasion.

July 16th.—Major W. Barnett died, after an operation.

July 17th.—Funeral of the late Major W. Barnett; an escort was formed from the Rifle Depot, the Band of the 2nd Battalion played the Dead March, and a Service was held in the Cathedral.

July 19th.—Mrs. Barnett desired Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., to convey to all ranks her grateful thanks for the part they took in the funeral of the late Major W. Barnett.

July 30th.—Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., and Captain B. J. Majendie proceeded to Tidworth Pennings for Duty with the Officers Training Corps (Junior Division) Camp.

July 31st.—Major H. C. R. Green, 2nd Battalion, posted to Rifle Depôt for duty.

August 2nd.—Captain H. F. F. B. Foljambe promoted Major, dated 17/7/12.

August 9th.—A draft of seventeen recruits proceeded to join 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

August 12th.—The Major-General i/c Administration, Southern Command, inspected the Rifle Depot.

August 17th.—Rifleman Riddle awarded Royal Humane Society's Certificate for life saving.

August 20th.—Captain and Quartermaster T. C. Mc Nally died at Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

August 20th.—Major H. F. F. B. Foljambe posted to 2nd Battalion (on Promotion).

August 21st.—Funeral of the late Captain and Quartermaster T. C. McNally.

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August 21st.—Lieutenant and Quarter-Master G. Mitchell, 4th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade, posted to the Rifle Depôt.

August 27th.—Captain B. J. Majendie promoted Major, dated 20/8/12.

September 18th.—A draft of eleven recruits proceeded to join 2nd Battalion at Shorncliffe.

October 14th.—The following N.C.O.'s and Rifleman were awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, *vide* Army Order, No. 286, of 1912:—No. 8599 Colour-Sergeant G. Clarke, 6647 Sergeant-Tailor J. Jones, 8361 Sergeant J. Corban, 8618 Rifleman J. Mayell.

October 31st.—Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, 3rd Battalion, posted to Rifle Depôt.

December 6th.—The General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command, inspected the Rifle Depôt.

RIFLE DEPOT STAFF.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major	J. C. Barber.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant . .	Q.-M.-S. G. Richards.
Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry .	Col.-Sergeant H. Whitley.
Sergeant-Bugler . . .	Sergeant W. Symons.
Sergeant-Master-Cook . . .	Sergeant H. J. Winter.
Orderly-Room-Clerk . . .	Sergeant H. J. Lewis.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant . .	Sergeant F. J. James.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor . .	Sergeant J. Jones.
Armourer-Sergeant . . .	Sergeant-Major W. Morrison.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

No. 1 Company	H. Ashby.
„ 2 „	G. Bulman.
„ 3 „	A. Warburton.
„ 4 „	G. Clarke.

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War Medals.

In possession of—	One	Two	Three	Five	Total No. in Depot
Officers . . .	3	1	1	1	13
W. and N.C.O.'s . .	12	10	1	—	35
Riflemen . . .	13	10	1	1	41

Other Medals.

Coronation Durbar Medal, 1911 . Captain C. H. N. Seymour.
Coronation Medal, 1912 . . Sergeant-Major J. C. Barber.
Distinguished Service Order . . Captain H. C. Johnson, D.S.O.

Good Conduct Medals.

Sergeant-Major J. C. Barber, Quarter-Master-Sergeant G. Richards, Colour-Sergeants H. Ashby, G. Clarke, Sergeants J. Corban, F. J. James, Sergeant-Tailor J. Jones, Sergeant-Bugler W. Symons, Lance-Corporals W. Dobner, B. Yellop, Riflemen W. C. Morley, J. J. Grosvenor, J. Mayell, D. Woolmore, J. Hinsley, W. Fradgley.

Fourth Class Osmanieh.

Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B.

Companion of the Bath.

Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B.

Good Conduct Badges.

In possession of 1 Badge	13
,, ,, ,, 2 Badges	30
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	14
,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	9
,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	1
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	1
Total	68

Educational Certificates.

First Class	4
Second Class	44
Third Class	118

Total in Possession.

First Class	5
Second Class	61
Third Class	71

Certificates.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown;—

Riding Class—Officers	2
Topography—Officers	1
Musketry—Officers	5
,, Warrant and N.C.O.'s	6
Tailoring—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	1

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School of Military Engineers—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	1
Gymnastic—Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	2
Transport—Officers	1
„ Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	2
„ Riflemen	1
Swimming—Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	8
„ Riflemen	7
Supply Duties—Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	1
Maxim Gun— „ „ „	2
Mounted Infantry—Officers	5
„ „ Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	11
„ „ Riflemen	8
Cookery—Warrant and N.C.O.'s.	3
Cold Shoeing—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	1
Enfield—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	1
Stretcher Bearer—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	2
„ „ Riflemen	3
Veterinary—Warrant and N.C.O.'s	1
Chiropody— „ „ „	1
Sanitary— „ „ „	1

Musketry.

Annual Course.

Battalion figure of Merit	113.2

Classification.

Marksmen	26
First Class	46
Second Class	26
Third Class	3
Total number exercised	101

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit
No. 1 (Major H. F. F. B. Foljambe's) Company	118.7
„ 2 (Major B. J. Majendie's) „	115.6
„ 3 (Major H. F. F. B. Foljambe's) „	112.3
„ 4 (Major B. J. Majendie's) „	106.5

Best Shooting Company.

No. 1 (Major H. F. F. B. Foljambe's) Company.

Best Score in Depot.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor-of-Musketry H. Whitley	158

Best Shots of Companies.

	Points obtained in Parts I and II
No. 1.—Sergeant (O.R.C.) H. J. Lewis: Lance-Sergeant W. Blunt	143
„ 2.—Colour-Sergeant Instructor-of-Musketry H. Whitley	158
„ 3.—Sergeant C. Homes	154
„ 4.—Lance-Corporal J. Edwards	150

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RIFLE DEPOT SHOOTING CLUB.

Monthly competitions were held during the summer months, and at the final Meeting in September the various cups were competed for, the results being:—

Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.
K.R.R. Corps *v.* R.B.
This was won by the K.R.R. for the fourth successive year.

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.
Inter-Company Falling Plate Competition.
Won by No. 1 Company, Rifle Brigade.

London Rifle Brigade Cup.
Won by Colour-Sergeant Instructor-of-Musketry H. Whitley, K.R.R. Corps.

Buchanan-Riddell Cup.
Won by Colour-Sergeant H. Ashby, K.R.R.C.

Rifle Depot Championship.
Cup presented by Officers.
Won by Colour-Sergeant Instructor-of-Musketry H. Whitley.

Rifle Depôt Shooting Team.

There are no competitions in which the Depôt can compete, but home and away matches were arranged with the following:—

School of Musketry.
Household Brigade.
R.M.L.I. (Gosport Division).

All these matches (with the exception of School of Musketry, away) were won handsomely.

Army Championship.

In this competition at Pirbright, Colour-Sergeant Instructor-of-Musketry H. Whitley won third prize in Class C, and was fourth in the whole competition.

FOOTBALL.

The following N.C.O.'s and Riflemen played in the Rifle Depôt team:—

Corporals Hedge, Searle: Lance-Corporals Chapman, Salisbury, Hind: Riflemen Chetwynd, May, Macdonough, Coney, and Colour-Sergeant W. G. Bulman.

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	Won or lost	For	Against
Winchester City (F.)	W.	5	1
Southampton Wanderers (F.)	W.	3	1
Winchester Training College (F.)	W.	1	0
Whitchurch Wednesday (F.)	Drawn	1	1
Eastleigh Athletic (S.S.L.)	Drawn	1	1
Woolston (S.S.L.)	L.	1	3
Southampton Cambridge (S.S.L.)	L.	0	2
R.A.M.C., Netley (S.S.L.)	L.	1	3
Southampton Reserves (S.S.C.)	L.	0	5
Winchester City (S.S.L.)	L.	3	4
Southampton Olympians (S.S.L.)	W.	5	0
Winchester City (S.S.L.)	L.	1	2

F.—Friendly.
S.S.L.—Southampton Senior League.
S.S.C.—Southampton Senior Cup.

CRICKET.

Played 16. Won 12. Lost 3. Drawn 1.

BILLIARDS.

The sergeants, Rifle Depôt, entered two teams in the Winchester Billiard Leagues, and were very successful, both teams winning their respective Leagues.

It is to be noted that this is the first year the Leagues have been in existence.

1st Team.—Silver Cup . . . . 4 Teams competed.
2nd Team.—Miniature Billiard Table . 6 Teams competed.

Army and Navy Billiard Championship.
(14 Members entered.)

Sergeant-Bugler Symons won the District Championship, 7th Round (a gold medal), and was beaten in London by the winner (Private Thomas) in the last eight.

Sergeant Lewis scratched in the 6th Round: unable to play: absent, on duty.

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THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Hon. Secretary, in presenting the Sixth Annual Report of The King's Royal Rifles Needlework Guild, has again the pleasure of announcing its continued success. The Guild has this year, however, sustained a great loss by the death of Lady Grenfell, whose kindness, sympathy, and interest in the work of the Guild during the five years in which she was President will be deeply missed. Lady Hutton and Lady Leigh Pemberton have kindly consented to become Presidents of the Guild.

The increase in the number of garments received this year has been very gratifying, being 259 in excess of last year's numbers.

The total numbers received were 1847, and were distributed as follows:—

1st Battalion, Aldershot	...	...	325
2nd ,, Shorncliffe...	...	...	308
3rd ,, Dagshai ...	...	...	277
4th ,, Chakrata ...	...	...	340
Depôt, Winchester ...	...	...	308
Sub-Depôt, Woolwich ...	...	...	243
Riflemen's Aid Society ...	...	...	96
Total ...		...	1897
Articles received 1911 ...	...	...	1847
Reserve Stock 1910 ...	...	...	50
Total ...		...	1897

The reports received in acknowledgment of the clothing are very satisfactory, and from India it is

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especially said to be "a great help, as it makes it so expensive for the married people, being separated as they are for half the year from their husbands."

The garments most in request continue to be:—

All articles for very young children, especially long clothes for infants.

Clothing for little boys under eight. For women, Nightgowns, Stockings, and Shawls are most useful, while all Woollen articles and Wraps are always very acceptable.

Very few things for elder girls are required, and Members are again reminded that *no* clothing for *men* is desired.

All garments that are not new are sent to the Riflemen's Aid Society, to whom they are most useful.

The clothing this year will be as usual collected at Winchester. It is hoped that all contributions may be sent between October 1st and 10th.

The following ladies have joined the Guild as Vice-Presidents during the year:—

Miss Hicks Beach, Miss Dubs, Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. H. Green, Mrs. G. Lee, Mrs. Shakerley.

Mrs. George Culme Seymour, in succession to Lady Culme Seymour, whose death has deprived the Guild of one of its most valued contributors.

An article by the Hon. Secretary, giving the history of the Guild, was published in *The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle* for 1911, as it was thought desirable that an account of the work done during the last six years should be given to the Regiment.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE,
Honorary Secretary.

All letters and parcels to be addressed to:—The Honorary Secretary, The King's Royal Rifles Needlework Guild, The Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

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THE "CELER ET AUDAX" CLUB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR 1912.

1.—The Committee of the Club have the honour to submit the accounts for 1912, which have been audited. Copies of the accounts have been printed and circulated.

2.—The balance credit of the Club on December 31st, 1912, was £278. 17*s.* 1*d.*

3.—In accordance with the decision arrived at, at the General Meeting of the Club, held at the Grosvenor Hotel, on January 11th, 1912, Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., has been appointed Honorary Secretary, *vice* Colonel E. W. Herbert, C.B., resigned.

4.—In view of the great necessity of obtaining officers for the supplementary list of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions, it has been decided by the Committee that such officers shall be eligible to become Honorary Members of the "Celer et Audax" Club. On the recommendation of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club, the Committee of the Green Jackets has decided that such officers shall similarly be eligible for election as Honorary Members of the latter Club on completion of their period of "probation."

5.—The Committee have decided to proceed with the work of placing marble at a cost of about £70 in the recesses under the Memorial window in the chancel of Winchester Cathedral. The names of the late Major-General Hatchell and Captain Heathcote, V.C., have been inscribed upon the Memorial tablet of distinguished Riflemen.

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6.—His Majesty the Colonel-in-Chief has been graciously pleased to accept a suitably bound copy of *The Brief History of The King's Royal Rifle Corps*, which the Committee offered to His Majesty in the name of the Club.

7.—In accordance with the decision of the General Meeting held on January 17th, 1912, the Committee empowered Lieutenant-General Sir E. Hutton to form a Committee of five officers to confer with a similar number of officers of the Rifle Brigade as to the advisability of forming a Green Jacket Historical Museum. It was unanimously agreed that such a museum should be formed, and it is hoped to arrange shortly for its instalment at Winchester.

8.—The Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to make all arrangements for the Point-to-Point Races for 1913. The names of the Sub-Committee have been circulated.

9.—The management of the Point-to-Point Sub-Committee has now been placed upon the same basis as the remaining sub-committees of the "Celer et Audax" Club.

10.—The Annual Reports of the undermentioned Sub-Committees to December 31st, 1912, have been received and approved by the Chairman; they have since been printed and circulated:—*Regimental Chronicle*, Regimental History, Veterans' Association, Regimental Point-to-Point, Memorial Window (Special Committee).

(Signed) GRENFELL, F.M.,
Chairman.

56, Davies Street,
Berkeley Square, W.,
December, 1912.

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Annual Report of the Sub-Committees.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE.

For the year ending December 31st, 1912.

Chairman:
Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Members:
Brigadier-General H. R. MENDS.
Colonel F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B., *Hon. Treasurer.*
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir GUY CAMPBELL.
Major H. C. WARRE, D.S.O.
THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS AND THE RIFLE DEPOT.
Major R. BYRON, D.S.O., *Editor and Hon. Secretary.*

REPORT.

The above Sub-Committee have much pleasure in submitting their Report for the information of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting on the 25th October, 1908.

1.—The continued interest shown in the *Chronicle* by all officers, past and present, of the Regiment is a source of much gratification. At the same time they regret the number of contributions forwarded to the Editor for publication during the past twelve months shows a considerable falling off, and they trust that this may be remedied during the forthcoming year.

2.—It has been a great satisfaction to the Committee to hear from the Chairman of the History Committee that the re-publication from the *Chronicle* of 1911 of the "Brief History of the Regiment" in a separate form has proved successful, and that out of an edition of 7,000 copies published in October, less than 1,690 copies remain available. By direction of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club, the Brief

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History Fund has been taken over by the *Regimental Chronicle.*

3.—The Sub-Committee present their accounts for the year, which have been duly audited.

(Signed)
EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, *Lieut.-General,*
Chairman.

Grosvenor Hotel, S.W.,
December 12th, 1912.

THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY COMMITTEE.

For the year ending December 31st, 1912.

Chairman:
Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Members:
Major-General ASTLEY TERRY.
Colonel F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel FARMER.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. J. SACKVILLE-WEST.
Captain HEREWARD WAKE, D.S.O.
Captain LEWIS BUTLER, *Editor and Hon. Treasurer.*

The above Committee have much pleasure in submitting the following Report for the information of the "Celer et Audax" Club in accordance with Rule VII of the Club.

ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

1.—The Committee beg to submit the accounts of the Regimental History Fund to the 31st December, 1912.

THE BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT.

2.—The Brief History was published in the *Chronicle* for 1911 as directed in February last. In pursuance of the recommendation of the History Committee, and the approval of the "Celer et Audax" Committee,

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arrangements were made with the *Regimental Chronicle* Committee to use the type and maps, and to reprint the Brief History therefrom in separate form for distribution in the Regiment, and for general circulation.

It was decided to add a portrait of His Majesty the King, as Colonel-in-Chief, in collotype, and to bind the small volume in a suitable manner.

It was considered advisable that the first edition should consist of a cheap copy at 1*s.*, bound in boards, and of a more expensive copy at 1*s.* 6*d.* in cloth.

It was deemed essential in the interests of the Regiment that the cheap copy should be issued to the officers commanding Battalions and Rifle Depôt at 3*d.*, which is considerably below cost price, so as to make the Brief History readily accessible to every N.C.O. and Rifleman now serving.

The arrangement thus made has proved very popular, and has been well supported by officers commanding Battalions who underwrote a large supply before publication.

The first edition consisted of 6,500 copies in boards, and 500 in cloth, which have been disposed of to date as follows:—

Re-capitulation of Edition, 1912.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Brief History. Edition, 1912.

Recapitulation		Grand total 7,000 copies.	
Copies in boards, published	6,500	Copies in Cloth, published	500
Account to 31st Oct., 1912, Sold	5,014	... ...	213
Complimentary and on review	0	... ...	32
In hand—			
On sale (Messrs. Rees, 5, Regent Street)	26	... ...	26
At disposal of O.C. 4th Battalion ...	500	... ...	25
In hands of publishers, Messrs. Warren	960	... ...	204
	— 1,486		— 255
Grand Total	6,500	... ...	500
			0

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It will be seen that a balance of 960 and 204 copies respectively remains in the hands of the publishers, which, when sold at the price decided for the general public, less trade profit, will nearly cover the expenses. It is obvious that it may be some time before the edition is sold out. In the meantime the publishers have been guaranteed against loss by the generous action of some members of the "Celer et Audax" Club. The Brief History Fund has since been taken over by the *Regimental Chronicle* Fund by direction of the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club.

BATTLE HONOURS.

3.—It is much to be regretted that the recommendations of the Committee have so far not been favourably entertained; decisions, however, upon a Battle Honour covering the historic period of the Red Indian Wars, 1756–1764, and upon one for the Battle of Arroyo-dos-Molinos, 1811, have yet to be given.

REPORT OF EDITOR UPON PROGRESS OF HISTORY.

4.—The Editor, Captain Lewis Butler, reports that the letterpress of the first volume as originally projected is practically complete. Maps and plans still remain to be drawn.

It is hoped that the publication of the first volume may be effected during 1913.

(Signed)

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, *Lieut.-General,*
Chairman.

16, St. James' Street, S.W.,
December 12*th*, 1912.

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THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairman:
Major-General R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, C.B.

Members:
Captain G. MAKINS, M.V.O.
Captain G. H. BARNETT.
Sergeant-Major M. WALTER.
Sergeant-Major G. RUSHWORTH.
Sergeant-Major C. R. MITCHELL.
Sergeant-Major E. C. CLAGUE.
MAJOR T. O'SHEA, *Hon. Secretary.*

VETERANS' ANNUAL DINNER, 1912.

1.—The above Committee beg to report that a very satisfactory Veterans' Dinner took place on March 2nd, in the Drill Hall of the Queen Victoria Rifles, at which 270 Members were present.

2.—The Accounts for the Dinner were read and passed.

3.—The Committee recommended the appointment of the undermentioned Committee for 1912–13.

Chairman:
Major-General R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, C.B.

Members:
Colonel O. S. W. NUGENT, D.S.O., A.D.C.
Captain V. H. S. SCRATCHLEY, D.S.O.
Captain G. MAKINS, M.V.O.
Captain G. H. BARNETT.
Major J. W. DWANE (*Secretary* R. A. Society).
Sergeant-Major M. WALTER.
Sergeant-Major G. RUSHWORTH.
Sergeant-Major C. R. MITCHELL.
Colour-Sergeant GEO. FRIER.
Colour-Sergeant A. A. CLARKE.
Major T. O'SHEA, *Hon. Secretary.*
Sergeant-Major E. C. CLAGUE, *Assistant Secretary.*

4.—A letter was read by the Chairman from Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, suggesting—(*a*) That a company be formed for the National Reserve from the Veterans' Association; (*b*) That para. 4 of the Proceedings of last year's Meeting should be discussed.

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After discussing at some length the first suggestion, it was decided that Captain G. H. Barnett should write to Captain V. H. S. Scratchley and see what could be done in the matter.

The second part of the letter was then discussed, and the following proposition suggested but not adopted:

> "That a sum of money, say £5, be placed at the disposal of Captain G. H. Barnett or Major T. O'Shea, in order that necessitous Riflemen may be relieved while their cases are being enquired into by the R. A. Society."

During this discussion it was pointed out that vacancies sometimes came to the knowledge of members of the Committee which would be suitable for unemployed Riflemen, but which were filled before the names of candidates could be obtained from Winchester. It was therefore suggested that a copy of the Register kept by the R. A. Society should be placed among the records of the Veterans' Association, and checked periodically, so that names and qualifications of Veterans out of employment could be at once ascertained and submitted for the vacancy.

5.—Captain V. H. S. Scratchley, D.S.O., and Captain E. G. St. Aubyn have formed a Company of the National Reserve forty strong, in the Borough of London.

The Registration of men in the different parts of London was not proceeded with on account of expense.

The accommodation at the Annual Dinner can only be increased by one table on account of want of room, therefore it is not advisable to extend the scope of the Veterans' Association at present.

(Signed)
R. S. R. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Major-General,
Chairman.

56, Davies Street,
Berkeley Square, W.,
12th December, 1912.

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POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASES, 1912.

Chairman:
Major S. F. MOTT.

Members:
Captain G. J. ACLAND TROYTE.
Captain F. G. WILLAN.
Captain H. WAKE, D.S.O., *Hon. Secretary.*

1.—The Annual Point-to-Point Steeplechases were held this year on March 6th, at Highworth, in conjunction with the V. W. H. (Cricklade) Hunt. The Committee is greatly indebted to Captain W. F. Fuller, M.F.H., and the Hunt for this cordial invitation to the Regiment, and to Major Cecil Wilson, Hunt Secretary of the Meeting, for his kind assistance in the arrangements.

2.—The Regiment presented the Cup for the Farmers' race, but beyond this the Hunt generously declined to accept any contributions towards the expenses of the Meeting.

3.—The conditions of racing decided upon by the Committee were the same as in 1911. The objects to be aimed at in these conditions are: (1) to give the average hunter a fair chance in the Light and Heavy Weight Races, (2) to collect the best horses together in one race, namely the Past and Present Race for the King's Cup.

Alternative suggestions have been carefully considered, but after the experience of two years, the Committee are strongly of opinion that the present conditions of racing are the best suited to the objects in view, and recommend that they be again adopted next year.

4.—The selection of the course was placed in the hands of the 1st Battalion, subject to the approval of the Committee. The officers who rode expressed themselves as entirely satisfied, though a few complained that it was too long. The going was not heavier than can generally be expected, and the Committee consider

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the course (just under four miles) is a fair distance for hunters.

5.—The experiment was made this year of holding the Meeting in conjunction with a Hunt, and at a certain distance from the stations of either of the home Battalions.

The advantage of this is that expenses are greatly reduced.

The distance from London was little greater than last year. The 2nd Battalion had no further to travel than the 1st Battalion last year.

6.—Owing to the Coal Strike four horses were prevented coming to the Meeting. The small attendance of members and their families as spectators was due no doubt to the same cause. Had it been possible to foresee that the attendance would be so small, the total expenses of the Meeting (about £48) would have been less than £30, and the price of luncheon tickets would have been reduced.

In the opinion of the Committee it was too late to postpone the Meeting in consequence of the strike, and if this had been done, it is doubtful if another Meeting could have been arranged.

7.—Next year both home Battalions will be at Aldershot, and the Committee recommend that the Meeting be arranged near that place.

8.—In conclusion, the Committee recommend that next year's Committee should be selected as soon as possible after the 2nd Battalion go to Aldershot for training, and that a Meeting be held before the leave season commences for the purpose of considering the arrangements for next year.

9.—A statement of accounts shows a balance of £3. 18*s.* 1*d.* over the £50 granted by the Club.

(Signed) S. F. MOTT, *Major*,
1*st May*, 1912. *Chairman.*

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WAR MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the "Celer et Audax" Club to consider certain proposals affecting the South African War Memorial Window in Winchester Cathedral.

Chairman:
Colonel F. A. FORTESCUE, C.B., Commanding the Rifle Depot.
Members:
Major R. BYRON, D.S.O.
Captain F. W. L. EDWARDS, Adjutant Rifle Depot.

The Sub-Committee recommend that the names as approved by the Meeting of the Special Committee on March 6th and 20th, and April 12th, 1912, be recorded in the recesses below the Memorial Window, and that the names of Captain and Brevet-Major Mackworth, The Queen's Regiment, and Lieutenant H. Tod, Scottish Rifles, be added to the Memorial Tablets as recommended by the Special Committee.

The Committee are also of an opinion that the work of covering the remainder of the recesses with marble should be carried out as funds permit, so as to allow of fresh panels being placed thereon as necessity shall arise.

The cost of the work is the greater, owing to the original decision of the Committee to fill up the recesses first taken in hand with solid slabs of marble on which the panels for the inscription are fixed, instead of fixing the latter in the recesses, and framing them in marble.

(Signed)

F. A. FORTESCUE, *Colonel,*
Chairman.

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IN MEMORIAM.

GENERAL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL, G.C.B.

TOWARDS the close of 1911 passed away a very distinguished soldier and leader of men, who, although not a Rifleman, had been so closely connected with our Regiment as to deserve passing mention in the record of our annals.

Sir Baker Russell was a subaltern in the Carabineers, stationed at Meerut, when the Sepoy Mutiny broke out. The only other European Regiment at that station was our 1st Battalion. Both Carabineers and Rifles formed part of the columns which advanced upon Delhi, and Sir Baker used often to speak with enthusiasm of the efficiency of both Corps, and of the friendship which often led the cavalry soldier to dismount and lend his horse to the weary Rifleman.

In Canada during the early "seventies," Russell, as a captain in the 13th Hussars, was again quartered alongside our Regiment.

During the Zulu War of 1879 he commanded a Regiment of Irregular Horse, and took as his A.D.C. Captain E. L. Fraser, of the 1st Battalion. universally known as "Friday."

In 1886 Sir Baker was in command of the camp at Shorncliffe. Among his troops was the 2nd Battalion. Many will remember how intimate were his relations with us and his affection for the Regiment. In later years, when commanding at Portsmouth, he used often to say to poor Major Kinloch—one of his Staff, "Ah, Harry, you must not expect every Regiment to be up

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to the standard of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles." And it is worthy of note that at least four officers of our Regiment acted at one time or another as his A.D.C.

One need hardly add that Sir Baker Russell was the object of admiration and affection to every Rifleman who had the good fortune to serve under his command. As a cavalry leader, our motto, "Celer et Audax," was pre-eminently his own. Sir Baker died at Folkestone after a long illness. By a curious coincidence our 2nd Battalion was once more at Shorncliffe, and to it fell the honour of firing the vollies over his grave.—R. I. P.

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OBITUARY.

We regret to record the deaths of the following officers in 1912:—

Major-General G. Hatchell, on March 23rd, at Fineshade Abbey, Stamford. Aged 74.

Captain Albert Spencer Heathcote, v.c., on February 21st, at Bowral, New South Wales. Aged 79. See page 50.

Major Pierce O'Brien-Butler, on April 3rd, at his residence, Sandy Cove, Co. Dublin.

Major William Barnett, on July 16th, at Winchester. Aged 44.

Captain and Quarter-Master Thomas Clarence McNally, on August 20th, at Netley Hospital. Aged 44.

Captain George Temple Blewitt, on October 13th, at Belgrave Mansions, S.W. Aged 29.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HATCHELL.

George Hatchell was born in 1838, and received his first commission on October 22nd, 1855. He served in the Afghan War of 1878–9, and took part in the expedition to the Bazar Valley. He was mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. On November 22nd, 1883, he was made Colonel, and held that rank when he took over the command of the Rifle Depôt in January, 1887. He left the Depôt in 1892, and was made Major-General, October 16th, 1894, and was placed on the retired list on June 15th, 1898.

He married the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and died at his residence, Finesade Abbey, Stamford.

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MAJOR PIERCE O'BRIEN-BUTLER.

Major O'Brien-Butler, who died on April 3rd, at his residence, Sandycove, Co. Dublin, joined the Regiment on February 2nd, 1858. He was promoted Lieutenant, September 17th, 1861, and served through the China War, receiving a medal and two clasps. He retired from the Regular Army in 1868.

MAJOR WILLIAM BARNETT.

Major William Barnett, who died at Winchester under most distressing circumstances on July 16th, was the third surviving son of the late Mr. W. E. Barnett, of Bywell, Northumberland. He was posted to the 1st Battalion on February 4th, 1891, promoted Lieutenant November 1st, 1894; Captain, May 17th, 1899; and Major on March 4th, 1908. Barnett's services consisted of the Isazai Expedition, 1892; the Chitral Relief Force, 1895, medal and clasp; he also served through the South African War, including the operations in Natal, the action at Lombard's Kop, the defence of Ladysmith, and the action at Laing's Nek (June 6th and 9th), 1900, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps.

Willie Barnett, known by all his friends as "Feet" Barnett, was universally beloved by officers and men alike. His happy disposition and genial nature, combined with a fund of anecdote, made him the life and soul of many a mess room. He was devoted to sport of all kinds, and was ever a cheery companion under the most depressing circumstances. No more shall we have his delightful personality amongst us, and his death has caused a gap which will be difficult to fill. The Regiment has lost a gallant officer and a true Rifleman.

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CAPTAIN AND QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS CLARENCE McNALLY.

Thomas Clarence McNally was attested on June 12th, 1884, and saw most of his service with the 3rd Battalion. His war service consisted of the campaign in South Africa, for which he received the Queen's medal and five clasps, and was mentioned in despatches; also the King's medal, two clasps, 1901—1902. He received his commission March 22nd, 1899, and was promoted Hon. Captain on March 22nd, 1909. He died of Bright's disease at Netley Hospital, on August 20th, greatly mourned by all who knew him.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TEMPLE BLEWITT.

Captain George Temple Blewitt, who died at Belgrave Mansions, S.W., on October 13th, joined the 3rd Battalion on the 26th October, 1900. He took part in the South African War from 1900—1901, and was awarded the Queen's medal with four clasps. He was promoted Captain January 23rd, 1911, and retired from the Army in the same year.

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LIST OF PAST OFFICERS.

This list has been made as complete as possible. It is earnestly requested that all omissions, errors, or changes of address should be notified to the Editor, to be inserted next year.

Name	*Address*
Addington, Major H. R.	Green Bushes, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.
Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. L.	
Allfrey, Capt. H.	Barford, Warwick.
Anderson, Major W. S.	5, Albert Terrace, Bedford.
Archer, Lieut.-Col. F. W. ...	Rudd Hall, Catterick, Yorks.
Ashburnham, Major-Gen. Sir C., K.C.B.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart., and Co.
Ashburnham, Major C.	The Vicarage, Platt, Boro' Green, Kent.
Astell, Col. G.	Moy House, Forres, N.B.
Bagot, Captain A. G.	Army and Navy Club.
Banks, Major H. D.	Oxney Court, near Dover.
Barne, Captain P. J. H. A. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Battersby, Major-Gen. J. P. ...	Lyncroft, Weybridge.
Baynes, Major G. S.	Wellington Club, S.W.
Beach, Major A. W. Hicks ...	Eathorpe Hall, Leamington
Beadon, Lieut.-Col. R. H. ...	
Beaumont, Major F. M.	Buckland Court, Betchworth, Surrey.
Beaumont, Capt. R. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Bewicke-Copley, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.), R. C. A. B., C.B.	Sprotborough Hall, Doncaster.
Blacklock, C. A., Esq.	Overthorpe House, Banbury.
Blackwood-Price, Major J. N. ...	Saintfield House, Saintfield, Co. Down.
Blewitt, Major A.	P.O., Auckland, New Zealand.
Bonham-Carter, A. E., Esq. ...	Poltallock, Lochgilphead, N.B.
Borrer, Major C.	Somerhill Lodge, Hove, Sussex.
Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. A., M.V.O.	Chief Constable's Office, Edinburgh.
Borton, A. D., Esq.	105, Eaton Place, S.W.
Boultbee, Major C. A. T.	Eastcote, Hampton-in-Arden, Birmingham.
Bower, Major R. L., C.M.G. ...	The West House, Thirsk.
Brander, Col. A. J.	
Brereton, F. S., Esq.	Thornleigh, Catford.
Briscoe, Major H. A. W.	Naval and Military Club.
Brodie, Capt. E. W.	Devonshire Club, S.W.
Brooke, Major E. W.	A.S. Corps, Malta.
Brooke, F. H., Esq.	Summerton, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.
Brownlow, Major Hon. R. J. ...	Naval and Military Club.

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Name	*Address*
Burstall, Lieut.-Col. J. H. ...	80, Cadogan Place, S.W.
Butler, Capt. L. W. G.	Naval and Military Club.
Byron, Major R., D.S.O.	Highfield Lodge, Winchester
Calderon, Lieut.-Col. C. M. ...	10, Cleveland Terrace, London, W.
Campbell, Capt. F.	Isthmian Club, Piccadilly.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir Guy, Bt.	The Lodge, Thames Ditton.
Campbell, Major-Gen. W. P., C.B.	Naval and Military Club.
Canning, Major Hon. C. S. G. ...	2, Ryder Street, St. James, S.W.
Carlisle, Major A.	Glandwr, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
Carpenter, Major G.	
Champion-de-Crespigny, Sir C., Bart.	Champion Lodge, Maldon.
Chaplin, Colonel S.	
Chester-Master, Major R. C. ...	St. Clair, The Park, Cheltenham.
Chevenix-Trench, P. G., Esq. (temp. h.p.)	5, Fitzwillian Place, Dublin.
Clark, Major C. A. G.	Appleton, Cobham, Surrey.
Clarke, Lieut.-Col. T. S.	Sandown Lawn, Pittville, Cheltenham.
Clowes, Major C. E.	Sussex Club, Eastbourne.
Cobbold, Capt. R. P.	Shabden Park, Chepstead.
Cole-Hamilton, W. M., Esq. ...	
Coulson, Capt. F.	Mount Tryon, Torquay.
Crawley. Major E. P.	
Cripps, F. W. B., Esq.	Ampney Park, Cirencester.
Croft, Lieut.-Col. J. H. H. ...	Devon and Exeter Club, Exeter.
Crosbie, Lieut.-Col. J. G.	c/o Sir C. McGrigor, Bart. and Co.
Crum, Major F. M.	Auchenbowie, Bannockburn.
Cumberland, Capt. L. B.	Naval and Military Club.
Cunningham, Bde.-Surg. D. D., M.B., C.I.E.	
Curteis, Major J., A.P.D. ...	Windmill Hill Place, Hailsham.
Davidson, Col. Sir A., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Marlborough Club, Pall Mall.
Deedes, H. W., Esq.	Saltwood Castle, Hythe, Kent.
Dickenson, Major F. B. N. ...	5, Prince's Buildings, Clifton.
Dixon, Capt. W.	The Crescent, West Road, Bournemouth.
Douglas-Pennant, Major F. ...	Sholebroke Lodge, Towcester, Northants.
Du Pré, W. B., Esq.	Taplow House, Bucks.
Dwane, Major J.	Eldon Lodge, Winchester.
Farmer, Lieut.-Col. G. L. M'L.	Army and Navy Club.
Feilden, Capt. J. H. G.	Witton Park, Blackburn.
Fenwick, Capt. C. H.	Naval and Military Club.
Fenwick, Major N. E. de B. ...	25, High Street, Portsmouth.
Fetherstonhaugh, Major-Gen. R. S. R., C.B.	Gwydyr, Ryde, I.W.
Fetherstonhaugh-Whitney, Major H. E. W.	New Pass, Rathowen, Co. Westmeath.
Fife, Capt. A. J.	Langton Hall, Northallerton.

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Name	*Address*
Finch, S. A. G., Esq.	Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly.
Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col. Lord F. ...	Carton, Maynooth.
Fitz-Gerald, Capt. Lord W. ...	Kilkea Castle, Mageney, Co. Kildare.
Fortescue, Col. F. A., C.B.	Rifle Depôt.
French-Brewster, A., Esq.	2, West Halkin Sreet, S.W.
Frewen, L., Esq.	
Fryer, Capt. C. G.	Worthy Park, Winchester.
Gathorne-Hardy, Col. Hon. C. G.	43, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Gilmour, Capt. J. P. E.	Naval and Military Club.
Golightly, Col. R. E., D.S.O. ...	
Gore-Browne, Col. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Gosling, H. M., Esq.	Wellbury, Hitchin, Herts.
Gott, W. W. M., Esq.	Trenython, Par Station, Cornwall.
Graham-Montgomery, Capt. Sir B., Bart.	Kinross House, Kinross.
Gray, J. R., Esq.	Farley Hill House, Reading.
Green, Capt. W. D. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Grenfell, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Butler's Court, Beaconsfield.
Grenfell, F. O., Esq.	9th Lancers.
Greville, Major Hon. A. H. F., M.V.O.	52, South Audley Street.
Greville-Moore, G. G., Esq. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Grice, T. G., Esq.	Melbourne Club, Melbourne.
Grimwood, Col. G. G.	Agra.
Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bart.	Barasel, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hare, Col. J.	9, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
Hare, Colonel S.	
Harman, Bde.-Surgeon W. M. ...	15, Christchurch Road, Winchester.
Harrington, Capt. W. C.	Minnie Lodge, South Farnborough.
Herbert, Col. E. W., C.B.	Orleton, Wellington, Shropshire.
Herbert-Stepney, Capt. C. C. ...	County Club, Derby.
Herbert-Stepney, G.S., Esq. ...	Mirador Ranch, Gleichen, Alta, Canada.
Hickman, Major R. J.	
Hobhouse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. C. E. H., P.C., M.P.	Monkton Farleigh, Bradford, Wilts.
Hodgson, A. T., Esq.	Smallwood Manor, Uttoxeter, Derby.
Holland, Captain Hon. C. T. ...	75, Eaton Square, London.
Holmes, Captain W. N. (Hon. Major).	Tasmania.
Hope, Captain C.	Cowdenknowes, Earlston, N.B.
Hope, Major J. A., M.P.	Pinkie House, Musselburgh.
Hope-Edwardes, Lieut.-Col. H. J.	Netley Hall, Shrewsbury.
Howard, Major H. C.	
Howden, Major J. D.	Naval and Military Club.
Huth, A. H., Esq.	48, Eaton Square, W.
Hutton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. T. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Fox Hills, Chertsey.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A. ...	

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Name	*Address*
Irby, Captain L. P.	Brook House, Eastrey, Kent.
Ireland, Captain J.	
Jacson, Lieut.-Col. J. H. F. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Jenner, Capt. L. C. D.	The Manor House, Avebury, Marlborough.
Jervis, Major Hon. St. L.	Norton Disnay, Newark.
Johnstone, Capt. R.	
Kays, Colonel W. S.	Naval and Military Club.
Kennedy, Captain W. H.	Anfield, Brannockstown, Co. Kildare.
Killick, Capt. G. L. B.	
Kinloch, Major-Gen. A. A. A., C.B.	De la Pole, Bray, Berks.
Kitson, Major-Gen. Sir Gerald C., C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.	Rawal Pindi.
Lainson, Captain A. J., D.S.O. ...	Caerleon, Wokingham.
Legh, Lieut.-Col. H. C.	High Legh Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire.
Loftus, Capt. St. J. D. T.	North Kilworth Hall, Rugby.
Lynes, Capt. W. P.	23, Onslow Gardens.
Lysons, Major D. C. W.	Raigersfield, Maidstone.
MacCall, Colonel H. B., C.B. ...	5, Portland Terrace, Southsea.
McGrigor, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. R. R., C.B.	Chester.
MacQueen, Capt. H. B.	16, Eglington Crescent, Edinburgh.
McTavish, Brigade-Surg. A. C. ...	Army and Navy Club.
Mallandaine, Capt. J. J.	c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.
Manners, Major Lord R. W. O., D.S.O.	Wellington Club.
Markham, Colonel C. J.	Lacklands, Bishop's Sutton, Alresford.
Marling, Colonel P. S., V.C. ...	Naval and Military Club.
Marshall, J. W., Esq.	White House, Highworth, Wilts.
Marsham, Major H. S.	Rippon Hall, Norwich.
Martin, G. A., Esq	Rempstone, Cheriton Road, Winchester.
Martin, Major J. E. B., M.V.O. ...	Manor Cott., Clewer Green, Windsor.
Mellor, J. G. G., Esq.	Townhead, Pendleton, Clitheroe.
Mends, Brig.-Gen. H. R.	Morton House, Clifton, York.
Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. Sir T. E., Bart.	Chevet Park, Wakefield.
Miles, Major E. A.	14, Greville Place, S.W.
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Hon. E. J., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.	Redoubt House, Shorncliffe.
Morland, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. L. N., C.B., D.S.O.	Blackdown.
Morris, Colonel A.	19, Salisbury Road, Hove, Sussex.
Mott, Major S. F.	
Mure, G. A. S., Esq.	2, Marloes Road, West Kensington.

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Newton, Captain H.	Naval and Military Club.
Nicholson, Captain H. B.	Mappercombe Manor, Melplash, Dorset.
Nugent, Col. O. S. W., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Army and Navy Club.
Oliver, Dep. Surg.-Gen. W. S., M.D.	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. A. ...	Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorks.
Oxley, Col. R.	Staff College, Camberley.
Paine, Captain A. I., D.S.O. ...	Fernacres Cottage, Fulmer, Bucks.
Pakenham, Major E. T.	Merrowes, Hayward's Heath.
Pemberton, Major-General Sir W. Leigh, K.C.B.	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
Pemberton, D. W. G. Leigh, Esq.	Abbot's Leigh, Hayward's Heath.
Pepys, Captain A.	Knole House, Budleigh-Salterton.
Pepys, Hon. W. C.	43, Pilbeach Gardens, S.W.
Petre, Captain C. B.	Dunkenhalgh, Accrington.
Peyton, J. E. H., Esq.	Vale House, St. Helier, Jersey.
Philips, Captain W. D.	Army and Navy Club.
Pigott, Major G. F.	Conservative Club, St. James, S.W.
Pixley, Major A. D.	Naval and Military Club.
Porter, Captain M. L.	Army and Navy Club.
Pratt-Barlow, E. A., Esq.	Lynchmere House, Haslemere.
Pratt, Capt. M., D.S.O.	Cabra Castle, Kingscourt, Ireland.
Prendergast, Major G. N. ...	14, Thurlow Square, W.
Rawlinson, Major-Gen. Sir H. S., Bart., C.V.O., C.B.	Bulford.
Rhodes, Colonel G.	Ambleside, Westmoreland.
Rhodes, Captain J. E.	Apley Rise, Ryde, I.W.
Richardson, F. J., Esq.	
Rickman, A. P. W., Esq.	Kingstone Lisle, near Wantage.
Riddell, Captain H. S. H.	Army and Navy Club.
Rose, I. S. C., Esq.	Grenadier Guards.
Ryder, Lieut.-Col. D. G. R. ...	Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead.
St. Aubyn, Captain Hon. E. S. ...	Bachelors' Club
St. Aubyn, E. G., Esq.	
St. Aubyn, Major G. S.	Naval and Military Club.
St. Leger, Major A. J. B.	Cosham House, Cosham, Hants.
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